

SENATE

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1943

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 6, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou seeking shepherd of our souls, from the arid wastes of our own foolish and perverse ways lead us in green pastures and beside still waters. Deepen the wells from which our spiritual strength is drawn. Incline our hearts to keep Thy law, and in that law may we meditate day and night. May that meditation of the heart be mirrored in wise legislation for the Nation.

In all the perplexities of these confused days may we not lose our perspective. May we be worthy of the high trusteeship of power and of opportunity which Thou hast committed to us. May this Nation under God be purged of its own failures to practice genuine democracy. Keep us in the homeland from all that is narrow and selfish and petty by the solemn remembrance that every day her embattled sons are bravely dying for her preservation.

Make a chastened and disciplined America the pioneer of a better world for ourselves and for all peoples, a world of justice and righteousness, of security and freedom and with living room for the development of personality. May our starry banner be ever the symbol of the beatitude of patriotism pure and undefiled: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 8, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—
APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on April 8, 1943, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 886) relating to the selective-service deferment, on occupational grounds, of persons employed by the Federal Government.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2409) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES
COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] be designated in my place as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. LUCAS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

PETITION

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition, numerous signed, of sundry citizens of McCune, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION—INTERNATIONAL ORDER AND JUSTICE UNDER LAW

Mr. TRUMAN presented resolutions of the American Bar Association, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the American Bar Association endorses, as one of the primary war and peace objectives of the United Nations, agreement among such nations for the complete establishment and maintenance at the earliest possible moment of an effective international order among all nations based on law and the orderly administration of justice.

2. *Resolved*, That the House of Delegates directs the Section of International and Comparative Law to study and report to this House an adequate post-war judicial system of permanent international courts which will provide for an accessible and continuous administration of justice.

3. *Resolved*, That the House of Delegates directs the Section of International and Comparative Law to study and report to this House the fundamental principles, including a bill of rights, which are constitutional in character and which should be generally acceptable as a minimum for the preservation of international order and justice under law.

3-A. *Resolved*, That a copy of the three foregoing resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, and to all bar associations affiliated with the American Bar Association.

RESOLUTION OF ATLANTIC AND GULF CANALS ASSOCIATION—DEPTH OF 8 FEET FOR STUART-FORT MYERS CANAL, FLA.

Mr. PEPPER presented a resolution adopted at a public meeting of the Atlantic and Gulf Canals Association, Inc., at Clewiston, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas in the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, the United States adopted as a navigation project the Caloosahatchee River-Lake Okeechobee Drainage Area, Florida; and

Whereas in accordance with that authority the United States has expended the sum of \$20,000,000 on this project which has resulted in a navigation channel connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico by way

of the St. Lucie River and Canal, Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchee Canal and River, with an official navigable depth of 6 feet; and

Whereas the present war emergency has made the internal transportation system one of the greatest factors in success or failure requiring that maximum use be made of all transportation facilities in the United States; and

Whereas it has been repeatedly stated by officials of the Federal Government that a navigable depth of more than 6 feet is desirable for the most efficient movement of oil by barge; and

Whereas the War Department has heretofore recommended that this waterway be deepened to a minimum navigable depth of 8 feet and the Congress has heretofore approved such recommendation; and

Whereas such deepening can be accomplished within a period of 6 months at small cost and without interfering with other war activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved:

1. The Florida delegation in Congress be requested to use every effort to have the Stuart-Fort Myers Canal deepened to 8 feet immediately in accordance with the previous recommendations and approval of the War Department and Congress in order that full use may be made of this waterway in aiding in the transportation problems of the State and Nation.

2. Copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the Florida delegation in Congress as expressing the sense of this meeting and the desires of the citizens there represented.

Upon motion duly made and seconded and unanimously passed the above and foregoing resolution was adopted by the members of the Atlantic and Gulf Canals Association, a nonprofit corporation, at meeting held at Clewiston, Fla., Wednesday, March 31, 1943.

A. D. H. FOSSEY, President.

Attest:

F. W. GREENE, Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, DUVAL COUNTY, FLA.—
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
SEWING PROJECT

Mr. PEPPER also presented a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas Work Projects Administration has heretofore and now operates a sewing-room project in Duval County, Fla., where some 168 women are employed; and

Whereas most of the women employed in the sewing-room project are past 50 years of age, and upon cessation of Work Projects Administration activities on April 30 next they will be without means of making a livelihood; and

Whereas the usefulness of this project has heretofore been well demonstrated, and every effort should be made to maintain and continue its operation, not only for affording employment for needy women but to continue the supply of needed garments supplied by the sewing room: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Board of County Commissioners of Duval County, Fla.:

That the sewing-room project operated and maintained by the Work Projects Administration of Duval County, Fla., should be maintained in order that the women now employed in said project may be afforded means of making a livelihood and to continue the flow of garments supplied by the project.

That Senators CHARLES O. ANDREWS and CLAUDE PEPPER and Representatives LEX GREEN and EMORY H. PRICE be, and they are hereby, urged to lend their offices and best efforts to continue in operation this sewing-room project, which has served a most useful purpose, and will, if permitted to so do, continue to serve a most useful purpose in this county and community; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the following: Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, Hon. CLAUDE PEPPER, Hon. LEX GREEN, and Hon. EMORY H. PRICE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McNARY, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 693. A bill to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act authorizing the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Columbia River at Astoria, Clatsop County, Oreg.," approved June 13, 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 161).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 520. A bill for the relief of Freddie Sanders; with amendments (Rept. No. 162).

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 351. A bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation; with an amendment (Rept. No. 163).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 807. A bill for the relief of Mary Frances Hutson; with an amendment (Rept. No. 164).

H. R. 944. A bill for the relief of Douglas R. Muther; without amendment (Rept. No. 165);

H. R. 1522. A bill for the relief of Morton Fiedler; without amendment (Rept. No. 166); and

H. R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Arthur G. Klein; without amendment (Rept. No. 167).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 765. A bill for the relief of Viola Dale; with an amendment (Rept. No. 168); and

S. 514. A bill for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton; without amendment (Rept. No. 174).

By Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 410. A bill for the relief of James B. Lewis, Jarvis T. Mills, and Richard D. Peters; with an amendment (Rept. No. 169);

S. 625. A bill for the relief of A. C. Blount and Oscar Williams; without amendment (Rept. No. 170); and

H. R. 1667. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria & Washington Railway Co., a corporation; with amendments (Rept. No. 175).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 282. A bill for the relief of Walter C. Blake; with amendments (Rept. No. 171);

S. 648. A bill for the relief of Arthur C. Norcutt; with an amendment (Rept. No. 172); and

H. R. 401. A bill for the relief of James W. Kelly; without amendment (Rept. No. 173).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 2238. A bill to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 176);

H. R. 2281. A bill to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of the services of merchant sailors; with amendments (Rept. No. 177); and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages; without amendment (Rept. No. 178).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Several citizens and a meritorious non-commissioned officer to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 983. A bill to provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 984. A bill providing for the payment of compensation to the estates of Federal employees having accrued annual leave at the time of death; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 985. A bill to restrict the establishment of branch offices by financial institutions chartered or insured under the laws of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 986. A bill to eliminate certain assessments payable by insured banks on deposits secured by obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 987. A bill to amend the Inland Waterways Corporation Act, approved June 3, 1924, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the services and operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation to Pensacola, Fla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 2409) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SPEECH BY ANTHONY EDEN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS (S. DOC. NO. 27)

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in view of the recent visit of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the United States, a visit in which we were all interested, and in view of the fact that in the House of Commons yesterday he made what might be regarded as a report to the House of Commons upon his trip to the United States, I ask that his speech to the House of Commons be printed in the Appendix of the Record. I request that it also be printed as a Senate document.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAGE AND PRICE ORDER AND STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the wage and price order issued by the President on April 8, 1943, together with the statement by the President relating to the order, which appear in the Appendix.]

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ARTICLE BY C. P. IVES

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "The Trade Agreements—Their Necessity for Post-war Trade Revival," written by C. P. Ives and published in the Baltimore Sun of today's issue, which appears in the Appendix.]

ARMY DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR TUNNELL

[Mr. WALLGREN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an Army Day address delivered over the radio on April 6, 1943, by Senator TUNNELL under the auspices of Jewish War Veterans, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BALL

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio statement made at the town meeting of the air by Senator BALL at Chapel Hill, N. C., on April 8, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

HARRY SLATTERY, OF THE RURAL ELECTRICIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—EDITORIALS FROM EMPORIA (KANS.) GAZETTE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two editorials from the Emporia (Kans.) Gazette, relative to the record of Harry Slattery as head of the Rural Electrification Administration, which appear in the Appendix.]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AND NATIONAL BIRTH RATE

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Planned Parenthood," written by Nathaniel W. Hicks and published in America on April 3, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

AFFAIRS IN THAILAND—VIEWS OF DR. HUGH GRANT

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Former Minister to Thailand Not Surprised at Recent Developments," published in the Savannah Morning News, of February 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

COLLEGE WAR-TRAINING AND WORK PROGRAM

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a copy of the proposal of the National College Work Council of the National Youth Administration to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission on the college war training and work program for 1943-44, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW—STATEMENT BY R. S. REYNOLDS

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement entitled "The World of Tomorrow," by R. S. Reynolds, president of the Reynolds Metals Co. of Richmond, Va., which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two editorials relating to Senate Resolution 114, one entitled "Let's Tell the World Now," from the Raleigh News and Observer of March 28, 1943, and the other entitled "For Unified Action," from the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette of March 28, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

FOOD FOR HUMANITY—EDITORIAL FROM PRAIRIE FARMER

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Food for Humanity" published in a recent issue of the Prairie Farmer, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial "Post-War Plans Now," published in The Trades Unionist of April 3, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

ALLEGED LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF UNITED STATES HISTORY (S. DOC. NO. 26)

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, on the 6th of April the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] put into the RECORD a copy of a survey made by the New York Times involving the question of instruction in American schools and colleges. I thought it was a very important document, and I have had many requests for copies of the RECORD from those who want a copy of the report. I find that the RECORD for the date when the report was printed costs 15 cents. I have requests for at least 10,000 copies. I ask unanimous consent that the report, or survey, be printed as a Senate document, because the Joint Committee on Printing informs me that after the first thousand it can be printed for nine-tenths of a cent a copy. The first thousand will cost \$63 a thousand, and each thousand thereafter will cost \$9.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REPORT OF WAGE INCREASES FROM NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Resolution 130, calling for certain information from the National War Labor Board. I should like to have the clerk read the resolution.

Mr. LANGER. I object to that until after we dispose of the bill which is pending.

Mr. BARKLEY. The resolution will take but a second, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. I am sure the resolution will be acted upon quickly, and I have to leave the Chamber, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Very well.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 130) submitted by Mr. BYRD on April 7, 1943, as follows:

Resolved, That the National War Labor Board is authorized and directed to submit to the Senate as soon as practicable (1) an analysis of the effect of its decisions and

orders since January 12, 1942, which have directed, authorized, or approved wage increases and reclassifications of employees, with the total cost of all such wage increases, together with a statement of the changes (expressed in percentages and amounts) in the basic hourly rates of wages and the average weekly earnings which have resulted from such decisions and orders in the case of each employer or industry affected thereby; (2) a statement with respect to any action taken by the Board since January 12, 1942, for the purposes of increasing substandard wages and correcting inequalities in wages, together with illustrative examples of situations in which, in the opinion of the Board, substandard wages and inequalities in wages exist and which in effect constitute a definition of such substandard wages and inequalities; and (3) a statement with respect to all cases in which wage increases have been authorized or approved by the Board which constitute a departure from the so-called Little Steel formula; (4) the first report shall be made not later than May 1, 1943, and thereafter the War Labor Board is directed to furnish a report on the 1st day of each month to the Senate containing this information.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment, on page 2, line 11, to strike out the word "first" and insert the word "tenth."

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest that it be "not later than the tenth."

Mr. BYRD. Very well. I move to strike out the word "first" and insert the words "not later than the tenth." The purpose of that is to give the War Labor Board adequate time to prepare the information.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

USE OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have recently received a copy of a letter written by the dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Dean Chris L. Christensen, to Mr. Chester C. Davis, Federal Food Administrator. I have Dean Christensen's permission to read the letter, and, in view of the fact that it has what seems to me to be an important bearing upon the policy of the Government in relation to the increased production of both dairy and meat products, I desire to take the time of the Senate to read the letter and to read briefly from the enclosure. The letter is as follows:

APRIL 3, 1943.

Mr. CHESTER C. DAVIS,
Federal Food Administrator,
United States Department of
Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DAVIS: On December 29, 1942, we transmitted to Secretary Wickard a brief which explained Wisconsin's need for chemical nitrogen fertilizer. Following this appeal, additional allocations of fertilizer nitrogen were made to Wisconsin. However, subsequent to this appeal, Order FPO-5 was put into effect, one provision of which restricts the use of chemical fertilizer nitrogen on field corn in Wisconsin to farmers who have previously made such use.

In other words, the effect of FPO-5 is to "freeze" the utilization of nitrogen in the State of Wisconsin to farmers who have previously used it. This is in the face of the fact that it has been demonstrated that the use of nitrogen fertilizer can tremendously increase the production of corn, which, in turn, means, so far as Wisconsin is concerned, an increased production of dairy and meat products. It is also in the face of the further fact that there has been a sharp increase in previous years, a rising curve, in the utilization of nitrogen fertilizer by the farmers of Wisconsin.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the Senator says the letter referred to Wisconsin. I presume it has a general application?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is applicable to the entire country, in reality, and I think it should be of interest to every Senator and every Representative coming from a State where the farmers can utilize nitrogen fertilizer to increase the production of meat and dairy products. The letter continues:

This provision will seriously handicap increased production of dairy products and meat in Wisconsin, and is therefore contrary to the best interests of the country as a whole.

I wish to emphasize that, Mr. President, at the very time when the Federal Government, through all the agencies that can be utilized to communicate with the farmers of Wisconsin and other agricultural States, is urging upon the farmers increased production, yet by the restriction imposed by this order it is helping to increase the handicaps which the farmers face today in their effort to meet the increased demands of the Government for food. The letter continues:

The application of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen to field corn has been strongly recommended by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for over 20 years, and each year more farmers have adopted the practice, so that at the present time about one-half of the Wisconsin farmers are following it. Because of the demonstrated highly beneficial effects produced by this practice and the desire of farmers to produce more food, possibly 25,000 farmers in Wisconsin would like to follow this practice for the first time the coming season, but are now prevented from doing so by one of the provisions of FPO 5.

Mark this, Senators:

In Wisconsin, corn "spells" dairy products and meat, and certainly dairy products and meat should come under the preferred list of products as regards provisions for their production.

The peculiar and singular position of Wisconsin as regards marked benefits obtainable from the application to corn of a small amount of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen is fully explained in the detailed statement enclosed.

Listen to this:

It is shown that the use of 1 pound of chemical nitrogen in this manner, costing normally about 10 cents, may result in the production of 5 additional bushels of corn.

When the silage represented by these 5 bushels of corn is fed to dairy cows, its contribution in the production of milk may be expressed by approximately 15 pounds of butter; and when the 5 bushels of corn are fed to hogs, its contribution in the production of pork may be represented by about 60 pounds of pork (live weight).

In other words, Mr. President, if this restriction were not to be found in FPO 5, if the farmers in Wisconsin who want to use this chemical nitrogen in the form of fertilizer could get it and use it for this purpose, it would result in Wisconsin producing 150,000,000 more pounds of butter this year, or 600,000,000 more pounds of live pork.

I continue reading from Dean Christensen's letter:

What is very important in this connection right now is the fact that this increased production through the use of fertilizer can be obtained with little or no increased outlay for labor, machinery, and seed.

All of which, as every Senator knows, are very scarce. In other words, with the amount of available labor, with the amount of available machinery, and with the amount of available seed, if this fertilizer were put into the hands of farmers, this increased production would result; and what is true of Wisconsin is true of other States which are similarly situated.

To continue:

Because of the peculiar conditions in Wisconsin, explained in the enclosed statement, it is doubtful that a similar small amount of fertilizer nitrogen will produce as much increase in food production in any other region as in Wisconsin. That the whole situation surrounding the permissible use and the allocation of chemical nitrogen fertilizer is not fully appreciated or understood by those in charge of these matters is evidenced by the following:

1. Order FPO 5 allows the use of chemical nitrogen fertilizer on soybeans and peanuts, although this practice is not supported by agricultural experiment station results.

2. Order FPO 5 allows the use of large amounts of chemical nitrogen fertilizer on short-staple cotton, although a large surplus of this type of cotton exists.

3. Order FPO 5 greatly restricts the use of chemical fertilizer nitrogen on field corn in Wisconsin, although positive proof exists that repeal of this restriction would materially increase the production of dairy products and meat, all of which are scarce and being rationed.

4. The greatly restricted allocation of chemical nitrogen fertilizer for use in Wisconsin appears irrational on the basis of the following quotations:

From a recent letter by a prominent agricultural authority in an Eastern State: "As you probably know there seems to be a considerable supply of nitrogen available now. Our fertilizer mixers here in the East have received supplies of uramon, which no one expected would be available 2 or 3 months ago. In fact, there seems to be adequate nitrogen to take care of all our needs even for an increased acreage of potatoes."

I wish Senators would listen to this:

From a recent letter by a manufacturer of chemical nitrogen fertilizer to a mixer or processor and wholesaler of fertilizer goods serving Wisconsin: "Referring to your letter of March 12, it will be April before your sulfate moves." (Sulfate refers to ammonium sulfate, a nitrogen fertilizer.)

Listen to this:

"This is because every available pound of sulfate was practically commandeered by the Bureau of Economic Warfare for export to—"

I have stricken out the name of the country—

"on boats leaving the — city on — date."

I have stricken out the name of the city and the date, because I do not know whether they have been made public.

To get this sulfate, the United States Commercial Company, which is a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had to take material from as far away as Duluth, Minn. So you can see the urgency that they place upon the material. Naturally we do not like to see this material going out of the country and at the height of the domestic fertilizer season, but it is just one of those things that Washington required done, and domestic buyers are the sufferers.

I add that the domestic consumers are the sufferers because it will result in the failure in Wisconsin or other States to produce corn which would be turned into dairy products and an increased supply of meat products.

It was also announced recently that 25,000 tons of ammonium sulfate (5,000 tons of chemical nitrogen) were shipped to Spain. The total export of chemical nitrogen to Spain is possibly four or five times that being requested for Wisconsin.

Thus it appears clear that considerable amounts of nitrogen fertilizer are being shipped right from the region where the use of a small amount would give maximum benefits, but such use is denied by people who apparently do not understand the situation. One wonders why food production in Spain should be given priority over such production in Wisconsin.

On March 2 an appeal was made by the writer and enclosed brief sent to the Director of Food Administration (now M. Clifford Townsend) requesting as follows:

"In order to promote production of dairy and meat products in Wisconsin, it is asked that:

"1. Use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for corn be not restricted to farmers who have previously made such use.

"2. Date of April 1, when delivery of second half of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for field corn may be made, be changed to March 15.

"3. In order to take care of Wisconsin's urgent need of fertilizer nitrogen for field corn, 1,000 additional tons of chemical fertilizer nitrogen be allocated for this purpose."

Copies were also sent to Mr. William F. Watkins, Chief, Fertilizer Section, Chemicals Division, Food Production Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and M. H. H. Meqers, Chief, Nitrogen Unit, Chemicals Division, Inorganic Section, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

The dean was spreading his requests around in the different places in the hope, I suppose, that those addressed might get together and do something about it.

Recently a reply was received from Watkins indicating that favorable action in regard to point 1 above would not be given.

Point 1 is the request of our commissioner that the use of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for corn be not restricted to farmers who have previously made such use of it.

However, a substantial reason for the unfavorable action is not presented. It is firmly believed that this unfavorable action is adverse to the best interests of the Nation as a whole and justifies vigorous counter efforts.

In justice to the farmers of Wisconsin, who are making an all-out effort to produce food, and as a matter of furthering the

Nation's production of critical war foods, it is suggested that you contact the authorities in charge and urge relief to Wisconsin farmers, particularly as regards point No. 1 above. (This point comes under matters in control of Townsend and Watkins.) Point 2 above is already outdated, and nothing can be done about it except prevention of making the situation worse by advancing the date of April 1 to April 15, which it is understood is being considered. Point 3 needs to be strongly urged in order that point 1 may be made workable. (This point comes under matters largely in the hands of H. H. Meyers.)

To summarize, of the Nation's total Wisconsin produces 50 percent of the cheese, 18 percent of all processed dairy products, more canned vegetables than any other State, and notable amounts of meat and other critical war foods, and is now being asked to increase these amounts to a notable extent and in addition produce a considerable acreage of hemp for which chemical nitrogen fertilizer is indispensable. In order to make this increased production possible, Wisconsin is asking for considerably less than 1 percent of the Nation's available fertilizer nitrogen. To date the small amount requested has been only partially satisfied and its method of use greatly restricted, notwithstanding the fact that chemical nitrogen fertilizer is supplied to other regions for crops that do not need it, or for crops of which there exists a surplus, and is apparently being shipped right across Wisconsin for export abroad.

Right now the fertilizer companies serving Wisconsin are reporting that their shipments are being drastically held up because the available nitrogen supplies are going South, much of it presumably for short-staple cotton, of which a great surplus exists. Any action to be effective must be prompt, because planting of hemp will start in 30 days and corn in 40 days, and 1 month is a short time for the manufacturer to mix and deliver the goods.

Very truly yours,

CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN,
Dean and Director.

Mr. President, there is attached to this letter a statement by Professor Emil Truog of the findings of various agricultural experiment stations as to the use of chemical nitrogen fertilizer for various crops. I shall ask that it may be printed as a part of my remarks, but I desire to read the summary for the information of the Senate.

1. To give preference as FPO 5 does to soybeans, peanuts, and possibly some other legumes over field corn in Wisconsin for chemical fertilizer nitrogen is not, on the basis of the extensive experimental data available, in the best interests of food production. To do so is to say that legumes which can utilize atmospheric nitrogen need nitrogen fertilization more than corn, which cannot make such use, and that soybeans and peanuts are more critical products than are dairy products.

2. The use of a small amount of chemical nitrogen for fertilization of field corn in Wisconsin will promote early growth, facilitate cultivation, insure maturity before frost, and by making possible the more effective use of a large natural supply of manure and legume nitrogen, markedly increase quality and yield; these benefits will be reflected directly in increased production of dairy products to the extent in many cases of over 100 pounds for each pound of chemical nitrogen used.

3. To limit in Wisconsin the fertilization of field corn with fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen to only those farmers who have previously practiced such fertilization is to deny to possibly 25,000 farmers in 1943

a practice which has been advocated by the Wisconsin experiment station for 20 years or more, and is now especially desirable as a measure for promoting dairy production in Wisconsin.

4. The withholding of delivery until April 1 of chemical nitrogen for fertilization of field corn and limitation of sale to that date of only one-half of previous use will greatly delay the farmer's plans, further complicate the manufacturers' labor problems, and by dividing shipments increase shipping costs and difficulties. This date of April 1 should be changed to March 15—

Of course, this suggestion is now obsolete, but the dean is urging that the date be not advanced from April 1 to April 15, as it is now rumored that it may be—

so that delivery of all fertilizer for any one farmer may be combined in one shipment.

5. The present fertilizer rationing plan, based largely on a historical basis of previous use, strikes Wisconsin right at the stage when her need and consumption are rising at a phenomenal rate. Her consumption in 1942 rose 57 percent over that in 1941. Normally, without rationing, a similar tonnage increase would follow in 1943. Other comparable States have some time since reached a saturation or near saturation historical base. This fact should be taken into consideration in applying FPO 5 to Wisconsin.

6. To supply possibly 25,000 Wisconsin farmers who will want to apply chemical nitrogen to field corn for the first time, 1,000 tons of additional chemical nitrogen should be made available immediately for this purpose to the fertilizer manufacturers serving Wisconsin. If reports received are true, this could easily be done by utilizing stocks now accumulating and not needed by the munitions industry.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying that I think this is a matter which should have the earnest and early consideration of Mr. Chester Davis, and of those in the War Production Board who are responsible for this order.

I ask that the statement to which I have referred, prepared by Professor Truog, the summary of which I have read, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FERTILIZER CONTAINING CHEMICAL NITROGEN IS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FIELD CORN IN WISCONSIN

(Statement prepared by Prof. Emil Truog, chairman, department of soils, University of Wisconsin)

In order for Wisconsin to meet the food-production goals which have been set, particularly as regards dairy products, it is urgent and necessary that more fertilizer than now appears forthcoming be supplied. The provision of FPO 5, relating to the fertilization of field corn with fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen, will seriously handicap milk- and meat-production goals in Wisconsin because FPO 5 provides that—

1. Fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen may not be used on field corn by farmers who have not previously made such use.

2. Date of delivery to farmers eligible for such use is restricted to one-half before April 1, and the balance, if then available, after April 1.

It is believed these restrictions, as they apply to Wisconsin, are contrary to the best interests of the Nation because in Wisconsin field corn "spells" dairy products, and Wisconsin normally produces 18 percent of the

Nation's processed dairy products. As far as Wisconsin is concerned, field corn should be placed in the group A crops.

NEED OF FIELD CORN IN WISCONSIN FOR FERTILIZER CONTAINING CHEMICAL NITROGEN IS FAR GREATER THAN IS THIS NEED BY SOYBEANS AND PEANUTS IN OTHER REGIONS

To give preference, as regards chemical fertilizer nitrogen, as FPO 5 does to soybeans and peanuts grown in various States over field corn in Wisconsin is not in accord, for the most part, with either experimental results or recommendations of experiment stations.

Little or no evidence exists that soybeans need fertilizer nitrogen

The soybean, being a legume, is able to obtain all the nitrogen it needs from the air, when properly inoculated. Experiment stations in the principal soybean-growing States do not recommend fertilization of this crop with nitrogen because little substantial evidence exists that such fertilization is beneficial. For example:

In the recent Ohio Extension Bulletin 207 is stated: "Soybeans respond very little to direct application of commercial fertilizer."

In Illinois Extension Circular 527 (1942) it is stated: "Soybeans respond less to fertilizers with possible exception of potash than most other crops."

In Indiana Extension Bulletin 231 (1938), page 4, the following data appear:

Preceding crops	Average yield in bushels per acre 1922-36 of corn and soybeans following preceding crops	
	Corn	Soybeans
Clover.....	57.9	24.0
Soybeans.....	50.4	22.7
Corn.....	48.4	23.8
Oats.....	49.4	24.0
Wheat.....	48.6	22.6
Timothy.....	49.4	22.9

These data show that the yield of soybeans following clover, which supplies nitrogen to the following crop, was not significantly greater than the yield of the beans when they followed a non legume which removes rather than supplies nitrogen. In fact, the soybean yields following clover and oats are precisely the same, while the corn yield following clover is strikingly higher, showing its great need for nitrogen fertilization. These data support the common statement that soybeans, when properly inoculated, will derive at least two-thirds of their needed nitrogen from the air, and are not materially benefited by nitrogen fertilization. In none of the great soybean-growing States is it recommended that the beans be fertilized with nitrogen. In fact, direct fertilization with even phosphate and potash is of questionable profit in most cases in these States.

Evidence shows peanuts in most cases do not need fertilizer nitrogen

Likewise the peanut, being also a legume, is, when properly supplied with minerals, benefited little, if any, by nitrogen fertilization. In a comprehensive bulletin, Peanut Production, Bulletin 366 (1942), Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, statements as follows appear:

Page 14: "Experiment station results indicate that the greatest fertilizer needs of the peanut are phosphorus, lime, and potash."

Page 18: "The peanut, being a legume, draws most of the nitrogen from the air, but draws upon the soil for phosphoric acid, potash, and lime."

Page 19: "It is believed that when other crops in the rotation receive applications of

fertilizer it is necessary to apply only phosphorus to the peanut crop. Our experimental results show that large quantities of nitrogen used on a fairly fertile soil always produce a poor quality of peanuts. At the same time, the yield is not materially increased. The use of this element causes the vines to grow too rapidly and consequently the axils where the flowers are formed, are too far apart. It also causes a profuse growth of vine and a corresponding lateness of maturity. When the vines are killed by frost there are always a number of immature nuts or 'saps' which are of a dark color and require much longer to dry than fully matured nuts. These results are not applicable under all conditions, however. On light, sandy soils, which are deficient in organic matter, an application of nitrogen often pays, especially when used in connection with phosphoric acid."

In a late bulletin, Culture and Fertilizer Studies with Peanuts, Bulletin 209 (1941), Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station—results of numerous fertilizer tests with peanuts are given and from these results those pertaining to the question at issue (tables 3, 6, and 8) are quoted in the tabulation that follows:

Place in Georgia of test, year, and variety	Yield per acre of nuts	
	Fertilizer without nitrogen	Fertilizer with nitrogen
Dawson (1937) Spanish variety.....	1,308	1,261
Dawson (1937) Carolina Runner variety.....	1,482	1,452
Hawkinsville and Cuthbert (1938-39). 2-year test at both places, Spanish variety, average 4 tests	533	1,040
Hawkinsville and Bronwood (1940) Spanish variety, average yield both places.....	815	676

In this bulletin, page 16, a statement as follows appears:

"Nitrogen is the chief element in peanut fertilizers which increases grass growth. Owing to the slow growth of the peanut plant in early stages, peanuts compete poorly with crab grass and yields are poor unless the grass is cleaned out. Putting 24 pounds nitrogen under peanuts increases the amount of hand hoeing required."

On page 17 of this bulletin, it is indicated that in a rotation in which the other crops have received average fertilization, it is doubtful that fertilization of peanuts even with minerals will usually pay.

On the basis of the evidence found in these bulletins, one is impelled to conclude that even if there was no nitrogen shortage, fertilization of peanuts with nitrogen would be inadvisable, excepting possibly when grown on the very poor soils.

Fertilization of canning peas (a legume) has been under careful investigation in Wisconsin for the past 5 or 6 years and the results give further evidence regarding fertilization of legumes in general. These results show conclusively that when the peas are properly inoculated and fertilized with minerals, addition of nitrogen fertilizer is inadvisable and unprofitable except in the case of early peas grown on soils low in organic matter. The recommendations of the Wisconsin station are in accord with these findings (see attached mimeographed directions regarding fertilization of peas).

Field corn in Wisconsin responds markedly to starter nitrogen

On the other hand, for the past 20 years or more, the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, on the basis of hundreds of tests and observations, has recommended hill fertilization of field corn with 75 to 125

pounds per acre of fertilizer containing 2 to 4 percent of starter nitrogen. About 25 years ago the Wisconsin Station started extensive investigations of corn fertilization, involving kinds of fertilizers and methods of application. These investigations showed that the hill application of 75 to 125 pounds per acre of mixed fertilizer containing chemical starter nitrogen produces benefits as follows:

1. This fertilizer, being concentrated right near the seed, fertilizes the corn and not the weeds, and thus gives the corn a quick start so it may be cultivated early to advantage, thus saving much labor in later cultivations.

2. The early and vigorous growth promoted by this fertilization often hastens maturity by 1 to 2 weeks and greatly lessens frost injury, especially of the later, high-yielding varieties.

3. This fertilization, by insuring full maturity, favors high quality and feeding value either as silage or grain corn.

4. Because of the vigorous early growth produced, the corn is enabled to feed on the natural supply of nutrients in the soil so that the final yield is generally increased by 25% or more.

Is it necessary to put nitrogen in the fertilizer that is applied in the hill? Here is one result (a sample) obtained in 1923 that bears on this point:

	Bushels corn per acre
No fertilizer.....	21.7
120 pounds per acre of 0-12-2 (phosphate and potash).....	23.1
120 pounds per acre of 2-12-12 (nitrogen, phosphate, and potash).....	33.9

Although these are low yields, the influence of the nitrogen is striking.

How much is early growth stimulated? Here is one illustration of hundreds of similar cases noted:

(Picture not printed)

(Legend: An application of 100 pounds per acre of fertilizer in the hill, costing only \$1.75, made the difference. Commercial fertilizer applied with an attachment on planter gets corn off to a vigorous start, permits early cultivation and effective weed control, advances maturity, and increases yield.)

The above result was obtained in 1942 in central Wisconsin. The picture was taken July 6; at this time corn should be knee high which it is on the fertilized portion where the yield was increased 16 bushels per acre. Note the slow growth of corn on the unfertilized portion; this greatly hinders effective cultivation. This slow growth occurs over most parts of Wisconsin whether the land is manured or not.

Why should a small amount of fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen do so much in Wisconsin where so much manure and legume nitrogen are added? There are several reasons for this: First, the large amounts of nitrogen supplied in Wisconsin by legumes and manure are not available to the small corn, either positionally or chemically; it being plowed under, it is some distance from the young plant; it being in organic form, it must be changed by bacterial activity to ammonia and nitrate before the corn can use it; in Wisconsin, because of the cool spring weather, this change does not go on rapidly until about June 15. This has been definitely determined by experiment.

It should also be noted that the presence of a large supply of manure and legume nitrogen without starter or chemical nitrogen may actually be detrimental to corn in a cool short season as frequently occurs in Wisconsin, because by producing excessive late growth without an early start it may delay maturity and thus cause undue frost damage. Thus, the addition of large amounts of manure and legume nitrogen in Wisconsin increases Wisconsin's need of starter nitrogen

for corn over that of Michigan's need for this purpose, since Michigan does not apply nearly as much manure. Because of Wisconsin's cool spring climate, this need of starter nitrogen is also much greater in Wisconsin than farther south in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

In the fall of 1942, an early frost in September injured a lot of corn in Wisconsin to the extent that much poor silage was produced and this is now reflected in the milk flow. Without fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen, the hazard of serious frost injury to the field corn in Wisconsin is greatly increased, and the yield is materially reduced.

Because of the favorable results obtained, about one-half of the farmers in Wisconsin are now practicing hill fertilization of corn with fertilizer containing starter nitrogen. Restriction of use of fertilizer for corn containing chemical nitrogen to those farmers who have previously made such use means that possibly 25,000 farmers in Wisconsin who will want to make this use for the first time will be denied doing so, even though the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service are strongly recommending the practice as an effective measure for promoting increased production of dairy products. This is creating an incompatible situation.

PRESENT RATIONING PLAN FOR FERTILIZER NITROGEN ON AN HISTORICAL BASIS STRIKES WISCONSIN AT STAGE WHEN HER NORMAL CONSUMPTION IS RISING AT PHENOMENAL RATE

In this connection it should be realized that only about one-half of the farmers in Wisconsin have ever used fertilizers, and that just now the use of fertilizer in the State is increasing at a phenomenal rate. This fact is well illustrated by the figure that follows:

(Graph not printed)

(Legend: Figure showing fertilizer consumption in Wisconsin (1938-43). Note phenomenal rate of increase right now.)

The use of fertilizer in the State in 1942 increased 57 percent over the use in 1941, and if the fertilizer were available for purchase, a similar tonnage increase would normally follow the coming season. In other words, the present fertilizer rationing plan based on past use strikes Wisconsin right at the very stage when her base of past use is undergoing a phenomenal increase. States in the South and to the East and even nearby States like Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio have long since reached a much more near saturation point on which their allocation of fertilizer is now based. Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, because of their better soils and other factors, have as yet not reached the stage of rapid increase in fertilizer use. For the reasons given, the present rationing plan imposes a most serious handicap to Wisconsin's food-production effort.

The total amount of chemical nitrogen needed to supply Wisconsin's need for all fertilizer purposes is relatively small, being only slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of the Nation's total consumption and about one-half of what Michigan uses and is being allocated. On the basis of amounts and kinds of critical war foods produced in Wisconsin and Michigan, it does not appear to be in the best interests of the Nation that Wisconsin be given only one-half as much chemical fertilizer nitrogen as Michigan.

REVISION OF FPO 5 SO AS TO RELEASE IMMEDIATELY MORE NITROGEN FOR FIELD CORN IN WISCONSIN IS URGENT

The greatest single need for chemical nitrogen in Wisconsin is for fertilization of field corn used to produce milk. The present provisions of FPO 5 restricting use of chemical nitrogen on corn to previous users will prevent possibly 25,000 milk producers in Wisconsin from using chemical nitrogen to pro-

duce milk. Furthermore, the date of April 1, when past users of chemical nitrogen for corn may get consideration for their final allotment, is too late in the season. This date should be advanced to March 15, because farmers must complete their plans before April 1, and shipments to the country towns should be made in full carloads, consisting of a variety of fertilizers, some of which may be used on small grain by April 1. Transportation, manufacturing, and shipping facilities by the manufacturer will be greatly handicapped by withholding portions of orders until a date as late as April 1. This will mean in many cases that orders will be split so that much less than carload and truckload lots will have to be transported.

Reports are being received that the nitrogen needs for munitions manufacture are now being supplied by Government-built synthetic nitrogen plants to the extent that chemical nitrogen is piling up as a surplus at other places of private production, but is not being released for agriculture. This matter should be investigated immediately, and any surplus found should be released immediately to the fertilizer industry so the farmer will get it in time. It certainly will be gross negligence if all available supplies of chemical fertilizer nitrogen are not released in time for use this spring.

It appears that the fertilizer industry serving the Middle West is in a position to make up and ship fertilizers in excess of that delivered last year if the nitrogen materials are released in time. Information from Darling & Co., Chicago, is to the effect that they can increase their delivery at least 25 percent over last year providing proper releases of material are made immediately.

It is also being reported over the radio that recently 25,000 tons of ammonium sulfate (5,000 tons of elemental nitrogen) were delivered to Spain for fertilizer purposes. This is more than twice as much fertilizer nitrogen as Wisconsin is being supplied. The writer has not had opportunity to check this report of shipment to Spain and doubts its truth. Nevertheless, our farmers get these reports over the radio and wonder why they cannot get the small amount of nitrogen needed to facilitate their effort in producing dairy and other much needed food products. When the Wisconsin farmer is urged to increase food production and then is given only one-half of 1 percent or less of the Nation's fertilizer nitrogen, resulting in many farmers getting no nitrogen at all, might it not be said that many of these farmers are being asked to fight the battle of food production pretty much with their bare fists?

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, one of the most encouraging and heartening things in connection with the Puerto Rican problem is contained in an Associated Press dispatch today from San Juan, P. R., which I will read:

SAN JUAN, P. R.—A campaign to win enthusiasm for Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS' independence bill opened today in earnest as the newspaper *El Imparcial* gave prominence to a "Patriotic Manifesto" calling for a mass meeting to support independence.

The conservative paper *El Mundo* broke a week-long silence on the Maryland Senator's measure and editorialized for its approval.

El Mundo declared that proponents of both statehood and independence should appear before the Tydings committee to claim for the people their right to resolve their status by "free determination."

Besides printing the manifesto signed by more than 60 lawyers, writers, and doctors, *El Imparcial* criticized the proposed elective governor bill as merely a temporary gain

which would in fact extend the colonial regime.

The manifesto called on Puerto Ricans to unite for the historic moment when "Twenty sister republics in solidarity with the United States look to Puerto Rico to bridge the fraternal union with the Americas."

Mr. President, the bill which has been introduced to achieve independence for Puerto Rico is not a perfect bill. It will undoubtedly have to be amended in view of testimony and facts which will be adduced at the hearings. I believe its approach is a fair one. I believe that in essence it is very fair to the people of Puerto Rico and provides them with an opportunity to achieve independence with a minimum of hardship. Therefore it is gratifying to me to know that the bill has been received in Puerto Rico in the spirit in which it was introduced.

The newspaper *El Mundo* and the newspaper *El Imparcial* are the two leading newspapers of Puerto Rico. They have very great influence among the population in the island. Therefore to have gained their cooperation toward the achievement of this mutually beneficial status for Puerto Rico in the years to come is something for which I, as an individual, am very grateful, and I believe it will conduce to a fair understanding and a fair solution of the Puerto Rican problem.

The Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs will in the not-far-distant future begin hearings on the bill. We shall have members of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force before us. We shall have a report from the Tariff Commission. We shall have a report from the State Department, from the Commerce Department, from the Interior Department, and from other governmental agencies directly or indirectly concerned with the provisions of the bill.

I feel confident that if the people of Puerto Rico want independence a solution can be reached in the form of a bill which will give them a real opportunity not only to get it but to keep it successfully. I likewise believe, from my meager knowledge of Puerto Rican conditions, that in the long run the best interests of Puerto Rico and its people will be served if an appropriate independence bill shall be passed by Congress and submitted to them for their approval.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I saw the article to which the Senator from Maryland refers, and I know that the people of Puerto Rico received the introduction of the bill by the Senator from Maryland in the spirit in which it was meant. However, the information which I get from Puerto Ricans is that the reasons why they are in favor of independence are not the reasons which the Senator from Maryland would attribute to them. My understanding is that the people of Puerto Rico are enthusiastic now for the Senator's bill—or at least some of them are—because they feel they have been neglected completely by the Government of the United States. They feel that if they had independence some gesture of some kind would be made to try to cooperate with them. But they become completely disgusted, as citizens of this country,

when they see American ships go to Puerto Rico, which produces sugar, and then go in ballast to Cuba, and pick up Cuban sugar. They think that if they were independent they would be able to sell their sugar. They feel that if they were independent possibly they would be able to make with our Government some kind of a contract by which the citizens of the island could get work in the United States. They feel that if they were independent, possibly they could develop the small industries which they have without encountering the handicaps which they have met in dealing with continental manufacturers. For instance, take cement: In the city of Ponce there is a small cement industry which has been a success; but, nevertheless, now, even though we are so short of shipping space that we are unable to send foodstuffs to Puerto Rico, cement—instead of foodstuffs—goes from continental United States to Puerto Rico. That is why there appears to be in certain quarters some enthusiasm for the bill of the Senator from Maryland.

I feel differently. I feel that down in their hearts and in their consciences the majority of the people of Puerto Rico want to solve their problems in an American way. I have been trying to be open-minded about the bill which the Senator from Maryland introduced, and I am. No one is more liberal than am I. I actually feel for freedom and for liberty. But because I consider the Puerto Rican problem an American problem, I shall not make up my mind until we find out what we are going to do with our children. To my mind, the problem is that of parent and child. Would the average parent turn his children loose before he knew that they could take care of themselves? I do not think he would. I do not think any of us would.

I know that the Puerto Rican problem is a hard one to solve, but I have faith that the American people, with the cooperation of the people of Puerto Rico, can solve it.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I agree with what the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico says, but I should like to have his reaction to the following question: In the Senator's judgment, would Puerto Rico be better off as a State of the United States, rather than having its own independence?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to answer that question for the Senator now; but, as he knows, a committee of this body went to Puerto Rico some time ago, and we should prefer not to make any personal comments until the committee shall have taken some action on the information which we have heretofore received.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator knows that I introduced a bill to that effect some time ago; does he not?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. I believe that until the Puerto Ricans get independence or until they get statehood, under the present system it would be better for Puerto Rico and for this country if they

had as Governor one of their own people. I do not say that because I am against any particular person who might have been Governor of Puerto Rico, but if we want to carry out the idea we have in this country, the idea we love and revere under the system of appointment by the President of the United States, let us get a first-class, law-abiding, intelligent citizen of the island to be its Governor. I think that would help Puerto Rico.

SENATOR WHEELER AND LT. EDWARD COOPER—ARTICLE BY DREW PEARSON

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on March 12, while I was in Arizona, there appeared in the Washington Post in the Drew Pearson column, an article headed "WHEELER's Problem." It is stated there that—

Montana sugar-beet farmers, desperately hard up for labor, doubtless will be interested in the way one of their two Senators, BURTON K. WHEELER, solved a manpower problem with the help of the United States Navy.

Senator WHEELER is chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which sponsored the bill to merge the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cos.

Early last year an investigator for this committee, Edward Cooper, obtained a commission as a lieutenant in the Navy's Communications Section. Now Senator WHEELER has got Lieutenant Cooper assigned back to the Interstate Commerce Committee.

WHEELER went right to the top to swing this little deal. He urged Navy Secretary Knox to permit Cooper to return to his old job until the telegraph merger bill passed Congress. WHEELER explained that Cooper's services were sorely needed because he had given a great deal of time and study to the legislation.

Knox referred the request to Navy personnel officials, with the result that Lieutenant Cooper was given an indefinite leave to assist WHEELER as long as needed. He has been occupying an office close to WHEELER's in the Senate Office Building since February 1.

Just what his duties are remains a mystery. All studies relative to the merger bill were completed last year, and the bill was sent to the President for his signature February 25, yet Cooper, at last report, was still occupying an office on Capitol Hill.

Mr. President, in fairness to the Senator from Montana, to Secretary Knox, and to Lieutenant Cooper, I feel that I should make a brief statement in regard to this article.

Had Mr. Pearson been correctly informed as to the facts, I am sure that the article would not have appeared. Edward Cooper was secretary to the special committee to investigate telegraph merger legislation. He was also secretary to the subcommittee which studied the bill after it was introduced by the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] and the Senator from Arizona. He helped us upon that bill up to the time he went into the Navy.

The so-called telegraph merger bill passed the Senate before Ed Cooper was assigned back to assist us. After it passed the Senate and the House a conference committee was appointed, of which the Senator from Arizona was chairman. There was much work to be done in the joint conference committee.

The Senator from Montana asked Secretary Knox to loan Lieutenant Cooper to serve the committee during the conference.

Lieutenant Cooper rendered most valuable and efficient service to the conference committee. If there is any criticism for the few days that he worked for the conference committee, it should be directed at myself and the other members of the conference committee, rather than at the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]. I feel that the criticism is unfair to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Senator from Montana.

Lieutenant Cooper was here only during the conference consideration of the bill. Immediately upon our agreement he went back to the service of the Navy. I tried to have him remain a few days longer to answer some of the many questions which were coming to the conference committee in regard to the bill, but he told me that his services were demanded by the Navy, and that he had to return.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As a member of the subcommittee of which the Senator from Arizona was chairman, which subcommittee considered the bill and acted as conferees on the part of the Senate, I wish to join with the Senator from Arizona in his statement, emphasizing that Mr. Cooper was here for only a very few days away from his naval duties—only the few days the bill was under consideration by the conferees.

He had an intimate knowledge of the bill. He had played a great part in the original drafting of the bill, and we felt that Mr. Cooper's services would be invaluable to the conferees. That is why we asked the Senator from Montana to request Secretary Knox to let us have the benefit of Mr. Cooper's services while we were in conference considering and working out the final form of the bill. Mr. Cooper knew so much about the bill, and had it so much at his finger tips, that the truth is that the conferees—certainly the Senate conferees—would have been at a great disadvantage if we had not had Mr. Cooper's advice while we were working on the bill in conference.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator.

AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO LT. COL. G. B. GREENE

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, I have just received a copy of a citation issued by General MacArthur for a Distinguished Service Cross for Lt. Col. G. B. Greene, who is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps. He is the son of Judge and Mrs. George Benjamin Greene, of Anderson, S. C. Judge Greene is a member of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. His wife, Jane Drake Greene, is the daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Drake, a prisoner of the Japanese from Corregidor. Mrs. Charles C. Drake is a cousin of Mrs. Truman. Colonel Greene returned to this country March 14 after

14 months in New Guinea. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on April 2 by General MacArthur for extraordinary heroism, displayed over New Guinea on April 30, 1942. The citation from General MacArthur reads as follows:

Greene was honored for his achievements over Lae last April 30 and the other 5 for their work over Salamaua the same day. The 5 who had just arrived in the combat zone and their squadron were ordered into action for the first time. Greene was not required to participate but he voluntarily went on the mission over unfamiliar terrain. The mission approached Lae from the sea, took the enemy by surprise, destroyed or damaged 15 heavy bombers and several fighters, then proceeded to Salamaua where the flyers machine gunned ground installations and personnel and destroyed 3 seaplanes. When a superior number of enemy fighters attacked at low altitude, Greene shot down 1 fighter and damaged several others.

Mrs. Greene has been living with her mother, Mrs. Charles C. Drake, and her sister, Mrs. D. E. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, of the Army Air Corps, who is also out of the country, at 2742 Woodley Place NW.

VETO OF AGRICULTURAL PARITY BILL

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I hold in my hand an editorial appearing recently in the Daily Oklahoman, a newspaper which has been in existence for many years and which ranks as the equal of any newspaper in the great Southwest in soundness of editorial policy. It deals with the subjects embraced within the Bankhead bill and other measures recently considered and discussed in the Senate.

This editorial does not bear out the statement that all the newspapers in the country condemn the principle set out in the Bankhead bill. It deals also with the veto by the President. It states with some degree of accuracy, I think, that the farm income constitutes about one-tenth of the national income. The President's veto would seem to indicate that this bill would result in an increase in prices of about 10 percent. If we assume that to be correct, that would mean that possibly the farmers' income would be increased about \$1,000,000,000, and that figure in itself is solemnly declared to be calamitous in starting the spiral of inflation which would engulf this country in economic chaos.

It has been stated by some of my colleagues that this bill is a bill to do away with subsidies. In the bill we have sought to prohibit benefits and subsidies from being considered in arriving at parity for farm prices. I think the editorial is somewhat persuasive that the President, in his veto message on the bill, exaggerates the calamity that its enactment would produce. I most definitely agree with the sentiments expressed by my colleagues to the effect that subsidies and benefits to farmers should be repealed.

Mr. President, I invite special attention to the significance of the title of this editorial, "First To Be Denied." That, of course, refers to the farmers. The farmers are to some extent organized, of course; but because of the very nature of the wide diversity of farms,

they are not susceptible to complete organization. The farmers have been asked to make a greater sacrifice than other elements are making. The editorial proves that benefits now denied to farmers are enjoyed by other classes; it proves convincingly that under an administration which is completely responsible to the proletariat and the big-city influence, the farmers are the stepchildren of the Government. Their prayers for what they honestly consider equal justice are the last to be heard and the first to be denied.

Personally, I feel that yesterday I witnessed the most humiliating experience it has ever been my lot to feel. I refer to the passage by a voice vote of an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the creation of another bureau further to centralize in Washington the activities of the citizens. Legislation of such far-reaching and portentous implications on appropriation bills is extremely alarming. We have harangued the people about the curtailment of bureaus and bureaucratic infiltration among the confusion of frustrated people, and yet from time to time we are increasing and expanding this plague of democracy. The remedy claimed to be effected by the bill passed will operate to revive what we thought were dormant bureaus, and add additional politicians to the long list. In my candid opinion, this will not be of any practical benefit, but will add to the perplexity of the farmers. The implications contained in the bill will, after the war is over, have repercussions which will be embarrassing and annoying.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial referred to printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Daily Oklahoman]

FIRST TO BE DENIED

Fairly recent figures estimated the approximate income of the American people for the past year at \$90,000,000,000. The estimated income of American agriculture was \$10,000,000,000, or one-ninth of the whole. Those figures were not absolutely accurate when they were first published, and they probably are even more inaccurate today, but it is unlikely that there has been any material change in the proportion of the total that the farmers of the country receive.

But the President has vetoed an agricultural parity bill on the ground that it would increase the farmer's income about 10 percent and thereby vastly augment the perils of inflation.

It is rather difficult to see how the addition of a billion dollars to a total national income of \$90,000,000,000 could plunge the country into the troubled seas of inflation. It is likewise difficult to see the justice of denying this billion-dollar increase to agriculture after many billions have been added to the income of business and labor. And it is downright bewildering to see the administration blocking a billion-dollar increase to a \$10,000,000,000 budget after it has helped and repeatedly helped to add billions to an \$80,000,000,000 budget.

Theoretically, if not positively, the President is right when he says that no special interest should be permitted, or even seek, to make a special profit from the exigencies of total war. No one of patriotic impulse can

quarrel with such a postulate as that. Practically though, other special interests have already reaped immense profits from the war program, and some of them have been favored by administration acquiescence and even by the administration's positive help. It is only when the farmers ask for what business and labor have been given freely that the dangers of inflation begin to stir the misgivings of the Government.

In the veto message of the President are sharp intimations that there will be no more increases in prices and wages. There is the fairly clear implication that the present national income is going to be frozen exactly where it is and kept stationary for the duration. If that is necessary to prevent the ravages of inflation, there will be little opposition to the freezing. And if the farmers of the country believe that it is necessary for them to make a special sacrifice in order to serve the general welfare, they will make that sacrifice with reasonable cheerfulness.

But the record proves quite clearly that the farmers have been asked to make a greater sacrifice than other elements are making. It proves that the benefits now denied to the farmers are enjoyed by other classes. It proves convincingly that under an administration that is completely responsive to proletarian and big city influences the farmers of America are the stepchildren of the Government. Their prayer for what they honestly consider equal justice is the last to be heard and the first to be denied.

EFFECT OF WAR ON SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I was quite interested in the remarks made a few moments ago by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE]. I should like to make one additional suggestion concerning a class of people who, as well as farmers, have not been taken into consideration in the attempts which have been made of late to reorganize our economic affairs.

The pending bill, which is in charge of the Senator from New York and which the Senate will soon proceed to consider, has caused me considerable concern. All of us desire to pay what is fair to those who work for the Government, if we are in position to pay it. I do not think there is any exception to that. But there must come a time when we shall have to give consideration to our ability to pay.

Mr. President, I have in my hand a letter from a former Governor of the State of Nebraska which refers to a group of people about whom we have heard considerable of late. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BY THE WAY RANCH,
Lincoln, Nebr., April 6, 1943.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HUGH: The thing uppermost in the towns and cities now is how we are going to be able to continue our businesses. Government reports and rationing have multiplied the work our executives and clerical force formerly had to do. On the other hand, many of our experienced employees have been taken in the draft or have gone to what they thought were more fruitful fields. We, like everyone else, are very short of experienced and capable help. Now it is proposed to take men from 38 to 45. That would include our

manager and the heads of three or four other departments. I do not see how we could possibly operate if that were done.

This is cited as affecting not only our organization but thousands of other small businesses. I talked with the owner of a cleaning establishment this morning. For months they have been making deliveries every 3 days where they used to make it every day. Now it is 4 days. This manager told me that in the last 6 months they have had a turn-over of 70 employees, which is more than they had in 38 years prior. He said he did not see how they could continue in business. He thought that he and his partner might try to do enough of the work themselves to secure income for paying taxes and continue in business, but he doubted that they would be able to do even that. Every institution has its own story, and they all tend toward the same result; namely, the internal economy is being gradually wrecked beyond the point that it can recover after the war is over. Maybe that is the price that will have to be paid for winning the war, but before we resign ourselves to it I believe it is vital to canvass the need for the size military organization now proposed. More vital still, it is unthinkable that this Nation should be on a 40-hour week or the equivalent so far as the wage level is concerned, while thousands upon thousands of businesses are being wrecked through a manpower shortage.

I quote from the April issue of Reader's Digest:

"On the authority of the New York Times the war this year will cost the United States more than all the other belligerent nations put together. According to these estimates, it will cost the United States roughly \$100,000,000,000; Germany, \$34,400,000,000; Great Britain, \$21,330,000,000; Russia, \$15,000,000,000; Italy, \$8,670,000,000; and Japan, \$7,000,000,000.

"Although the United States budget tops the war expenditures of allies and enemies combined, the United States will not maintain larger armies and navies than all these other nations put together. It does not mean the United States will produce more munitions and supplies than all of them. It means that, through unprecedentedly high wages, through overtime due to the 40-hour week, through an unwieldy bureaucracy, we are paying far more for far less, proportionately, than any other nation. Such prodigality is a serious threat to our country's economic future."

We may be able to win a war that way. What will be left after it is over? Unless Congress saves the situation it will not be saved.

Cordially yours,

SAM R. MCKELVIE.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I should like to mention the group referred to in the letter. It consists of small businessmen who are gradually and rather at an increased rate disappearing from the scene. Their employees are being taken from them. Their businesses are being closed. Their number is not small; they comprise hundreds of thousands the Nation over. So I cannot refrain from suggesting that now is a good time to call a halt and consider for a moment whether at this time we should attempt to make life easier for those who are working for the Government. I should like to be able to do it, as I am sure all other Senators would. War is a grim business, to say the least. It is a time when we should make sacrifices and every group should be willing to sacrifice to the limit.

In the Reader's Digest of recent date there appeared an article quoting the New York Times to the effect that our

Government will spend during this year more than \$100,000,000,000 which is a greater amount than will be spent by the other contestants in the war on both sides. I think it is time to call a halt, and that each and every person should make a personal sacrifice toward winning the war.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1860) to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to state the pending question.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] on behalf of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] to the committee amendment, striking out lines 21 to 25, inclusive, on page 6 of the substitute and inserting in lieu thereof certain other language.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate may we have read the language which is to be stricken out?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the language to be stricken out.

Mr. McNARY. I am informed that if the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] were present it would not be his intention to insist on the amendment. He is now absent from the city.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that he offered two amendments, and that he asked for the consideration of one and not the other. If the one he wishes consideration of is the one I have in mind, the situation will be clarified by having it read by the clerk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, in line 8, it is proposed to amend by substituting a period for the colon, and striking out everything after the colon down to and including line 12.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I may explain that the proposed amendment has only to do with overtime being compensated for by compensatory time off. It has nothing to do with the overtime basis. The Senator from California asked us to consider that proposal. He said he had discussed it with a number of persons. Personally, I do not believe it is vital because it is not contained in the House bill, and we could take it up in conference.

Mr. McNARY. What effect, may I ask, would the amendment have on the bill?

Mr. MEAD. It would merely have the effect of preventing the heads of departments and agencies compensating workers who work more than 48 hours a week, by giving them time off instead of paying them for the time they work. It would have little or no effect on the main purposes of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Would it add to the outlay?

Mr. MEAD. No; two methods are provided for compensating the worker who works more than 48 hours; either by paying him practically straight time, or giving him some additional time off to compensate him for the extra work. That is all it does. It will not cost anything.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the Senator mean that if an employee works overtime he will be given time off from his regular employment equal to the time he works overtime?

Mr. MEAD. That is correct. It merely prescribes either that method, or the method of paying the employee for the overtime worked.

Mr. BARKLEY. What good would it do to give him compensation for overtime if there shall be deducted from his regular salary an equal amount?

Mr. MEAD. He can work for 48 hours which is, we will say, a stated week established by the head of the agency. But in a crisis the agency may wish to work a certain employee 50 or 52 hours. For the time over 48 hours the agency may give the employee compensatory time off during the following week. It would probably save bookkeeping. It might be helpful and it might not be helpful. It will have very little to do with the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is this a part of the Thomas amendment which was presented?

Mr. MEAD. Yes; it is the latter part of the amendment not the first part.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. BURTON addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. MEAD. I yield first to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask the Senator from New York this general question: Since the Senate recessed last night the President issued a general order relating to compensation, and has put rather drastic ceilings—I think very appropriately—in many directions. Is there anything in this proposed legislation which would collide with the new formula announced by the President in respect to the wage question?

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it is my opinion that it in no way does violence to the President's message, first of all, because we are not raising the basic pay; we are lengthening the workweek about 20 percent but are giving the employee about 20 percent additional pay to compensate him for the extra time he works. We are actually paying him straight time for overtime. So we are doing nothing which would be at variance with the philosophy of the President's order, and the President, I understand, has just signed the postal-pay bill which is somewhat similar to the pending bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. How about the proposed Thomas amendment which changes the overtime base?

Mr. MEAD. The Thomas amendment would insert in the bill the overtime yardstick which is used generally in private industry, the yardstick which the

Congress inserted in the wage-and-hour law, the Bacon-Davis law, and the Walsh-Healey law, a yardstick prescribed by the Government for 60 percent of all Government workers who are engaged in the arsenals, repair depots, navy yards, and so forth.

I will say to my distinguished colleague from Michigan that the committee considered that, and, by a substantial vote, as was brought out in the Senate yesterday, changed the yardstick from one two-hundred-and-sixtieth to one three-hundred-and-sixtieth so that, in reality, instead of giving them time and a half by that yardstick, it gives them just a little over straight time. I presume the vote taken in the committee, which was a substantial one, should, at least, guide me in explaining what happened in the committee to that amendment, for, after all, the committee has authorized me to speak for it on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. As I understand, the amendment to which the Senator now refers, which was rejected by the committee, is to be offered on the floor?

Mr. MEAD. No; it is not to be offered at the present time at least. The amendment is merely a compensatory time amendment, but not the Thomas amendment. I have no information that the Thomas amendment will be offered.

Mr. BYRD. I think it was offered yesterday by the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY].

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that the Thomas amendment is the pending question before the Senate at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that is the observation I was making a moment ago, and I am informed reliably that the amendment was not intended to be pursued or pressed for consideration this morning. The Senator from California, who is not now present, I understand, thought we might well abandon that amendment.

Mr. MEAD. The situation can be simplified by separating the amendment, as it was my understanding that the Senator from California asked for action only on the second portion of the amendment. It seems to me that is what he discussed on the floor of the Senate, but, if that was not his idea, we can vote on the amendment divided, on the first section now and the second section a little later.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. There are two amendments in the Downey proposal.

Mr. MEAD. Then, Mr. President, which one of the two proposals is now before the Senate?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] for the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], to strike out lines 21 and 25, on page 6, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof certain other language. That is the first Thomas amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, what would that do? Is that the one which simply provides for compensatory time for any overtime, or is that one which increases the monetary total of the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the clerk read the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6 it is proposed to strike out lines 21 to 25, inclusive, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 2. Except as provided in section 3, officers and employees to whom this act applies shall be paid overtime compensation for work in excess of 40 hours in any administrative workweek at a rate of one and one-half times their basic rates of compensation: *Provided*, That in computing the overtime compensation of per annum officers and employees, the base pay for 1 day shall be considered to be one two-hundred-and-sixtieth of the respective per annum salaries, and the base pay for 1 hour shall be considered to be one-eighth of base pay so computed for 1 day.

Mr. McNARY. That is the one I had in mind when I stated that it was the intention of the Senator from California to abandon it. I think we should dispose of that amendment before we dispose of the other.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment which has just been stated, offered by the Senator from California on behalf of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the second amendment offered by the Senator from California on behalf of the Senator from Utah.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7 it is proposed to substitute a period for the colon in line 8, and strike out all after such colon down to and including line 12.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BURTON. I ask the Senator from New York to yield to me because I discussed this particular matter at the close of the session yesterday with the Senator from California, and I believe I can clarify the situation. I believe that this amendment also should be rejected in order to carry out the intent of the proponent of the amendment. As the bill now stands, it includes the Senate committee's proviso. This provides that an employee who works more than 48 hours at least with the consent of the head of his department or agency, and in the discretion of the head of that department, or agency, may receive compensation in the form of time off instead of in additional dollars. That will meet some special situations where it will work out to the better advantage of both the Government and the employee to handle it in this way.

The Senator from California would like to have discussed in conference the question whether or not the proviso should be in the bill.

The proviso, however, is not in the bill as it passed the House. Therefore, if this motion to strike the proviso from this bill should prevail, the proviso

would not be in conference, as it would not appear in either the House or the Senate bill, and would not be a proper subject for consideration by the conference committee. I understood from the Senator from California, when he left last night, that he agreed that if the Senate rejected this amendment, thus leaving the proviso in the bill, the proviso would then be in conference, because it is in the Senate bill now, and not in the House bill. This would accomplish what he wishes. The proviso then could be considered in conference, where there can be further evidence presented to show the full effect of the proviso. Therefore, I believe this amendment should be voted down.

Mr. MEAD. I agree with my colleague from Ohio, that the amendment should be rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the second amendment offered by the Senator from California [Mr. Downey] on behalf of the Senator from Utah [Mr. Thomas] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from New York is open to further amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, are we about ready to vote on the final disposition of the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment, the question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. McNARY. I desire to suggest the absence of a quorum, before we reach that stage.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. LANGER. I have spoken to the Senator from New York about the amendment, and I should like to know whether he will accept it. It reads as follows:

On page 13, line 12, after the word "applicable", to insert "nor shall any overtime be payable under the act of March 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 522, title 5, sec. 673)."

That simply refers to the wage-and-hour law in United States navy yards.

Mr. MEAD. That would take the place of section 15. I discussed it with my colleague from North Dakota, and, so far as I am concerned, I am agreeable to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. LANGER. At this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a short statement which I have prepared, and in connection with it several newspaper comments and articles.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LANGER's statement is as follows:

Mr. President, I feel that "it is the duty of every government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or condition."

These are the prophetic words of President Abraham Lincoln.

Is it not just and proper for the United States Senate to protect loyal American workers against union discrimination in the

Government navy yards and the United States Treasury Bureau of Engraving?

Section 15 of the pending bill (S. 635), the so-called Langer antidiscrimination amendment, simply denies the benefits of this legislation and overtime pay to Government employees, who are members of unions, such as District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, which maintains a closed shop in the navy yards of the United States, while at the same time barring qualified, experienced, necessary, and available colored civil-service employees from membership to this same union. It would, likewise, stop a similar abuse and practice in the Bureau of Engraving, Department of the United States Treasury, as well as other Government agencies.

There is pending before the Senate a resolution for an international police force to guarantee the "four freedoms" to the people of the world. Should not the Members embrace within their charity and generosity the opportunity to assure through this action against discrimination equal justice and freedom from prejudice to these patriotic and native Americans? On the home front assure them their constitutional rights in building battleships, submarines, airplane carriers, and transports, and to promotions in the Government service, for the all-out total effort to beat the Japs and Nazis, as well as supply our own fighting men on the far-flung battle lines in this global struggle for actual existence.

Mr. N. P. Alifas, president, District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, when questioned before the House Civil Service Committee as to the continued discrimination of the union in denying membership to Negroes, said he preferred not to answer the question. He had no hesitancy in making further demands for overtime and pay-increase benefits under this legislation. Of course, this question, as usual, was off the record.

Edgar G. Brown, director, National Negro Council, and president, United Government Employees, outlined before the Senate Civil Service Committee that more than 20,000 excellently trained and experienced colored skilled civil-service workers in the United States navy yards are being lost to the vital ship-building program of the Nation because of this continued discrimination of the machinists and metal-trades unions, which maintain closed-shop agreements in these Government shops.

"We are fighting for the right of men to live together as members of one family rather than as masters and slaves. We are fighting that the spirit of brotherhood which we prize in this country may be practiced here and by freemen everywhere." President Roosevelt recently transmitted this challenging declaration of the cause for which 10,000,000 young and old American soldiers, including 450,000 colored servicemen, are fighting, bleeding, and dying in an official message to the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

A telephone call from one of these 20,000 patriotic and loyal colored employees with 23 years' service in the United States Navy Yard of Washington, D. C., that he was questioned only yesterday and reminded of the utter senselessness of what he rightly thought was his right, to complain of the continued refusal to utilize his proven competency as an electrician and to deny to him promotion and recognition, not on the basis of race or membership in the union but highly developed skills and long experience.

This is the verbatim reply of the authorized Federal official to the plea of this injured civil-service employee.

I quote: "Mr. B, we must remind you that you are a colored man."

How would you feel, Senators, if you were forced for 23 years, and in the face of World War No. 2 for democracy, to be subjected to the same humiliating and discriminatory

experience of this faithful colored Federal employee, who is also a taxpayer, War-bond purchaser, and the father of three sons fighting, bleeding, and dying to preserve our way of life—the American way? But a cruel and heartless and tragic spectacle it is for this unfortunate colored Government employee.

There are 20,000 like this sad and perplexed colored American citizen and Federal employee in the United States navy yards covered by this Senate bill 635. My amendment is designed to immediately correct this terrifying situation. It will do no harm to any other civil-service employee and bring about a square deal for these wrongfully treated and deserving Americans, regardless of race, creed, or color, as first set forth by Thomas Jefferson in the Constitution of the United States, which every Member of Congress has taken a solemn pledge to uphold.

Yesterday we appropriated \$40,000,000 to secure farm workers to plant and harvest the 1943 crops so absolutely necessary. We are going to bring in thousands of foreign workers. Still, right at home we have those who would deny to those who are willing and begging to work and do their full share in the war effort membership in a union with a closed-shop agreement with the United States navy yards, the United States Treasury (the printers' union at the Bureau of Engraving), and thereby prohibit from employment these civil-service workers because they are Negroes. This is tragically unjust.

These colored workers in the United States navy yards work today and have labored side by side of their fellow American workers for many years as apprentices and have acquired valuable skills, which are most vital to the war effort, but the union bars them from membership and insists on its closed shop as usual. The President and the Fair Employment Practices Committee set up by him have failed to correct this gross injustice. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox refused to discuss this matter with the representatives of the National Negro Council. In a mass meeting in Colonel Knox's home city of Chicago only 2 weeks ago 2,000 citizens in protest called upon the President in unanimous resolution to demand the resignation of this Cabinet member as refusing to consider immediate steps to stop discrimination against colored workers in the United States navy yards and thereby expedite the war ship-building program, as well as to protect the constitutional rights of the 13,000,000 colored citizens, one-tenth of the total manpower of the Nation, so essential today.

It is the duty of the Congress to act now and quickly.

Let me remind the Senate of a recent happening.

The American public learned in 1941, through the then uncensored press, that an unnamed Negro mess attendant became the first hero of the treacherous Jap attack at Pearl Harbor by manning a machine gun—he had never been taught by the Navy to shoot—and bringing down four enemy planes above the battleship *Arizona* after members of the gun crew had been put out of action. He was so accredited officially by the Navy only last week. Belatedly the Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox revealed his name as Dorie Miller. Later he wrote a letter to the chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee recommending against the award of the Congressional Medal, as proposed in a Senate and House joint resolution by the distinguished junior Senator from New York and Congressman DINGELL. The very next day after this unfavorable action of the Secretary the President awarded this same colored hero the Naval Cross. Let me quote further from the Navy's own comment. In addition, "Miller swam to shore and helped in a flying-field operation, after having removed the dying captain to a more sheltered place beneath one of the big antiaircraft guns." The Afro-American newspaper makes this

further comment: "This is the first official account that actually credits Miller with bringing down any planes. All previous accounts have referred only to his carrying his wounded captain to a place of safety and his manning the gun. For this heroism Miller received only promotion from second-class mess attendant to first-class and an increase in pay from \$60 to \$66 a month."

There appears to be ample reasons for the belief, that the presently suppressed and inhibited skills of these colored workers will never be made the true assets, they should properly be at this time, unless Congress insists by such antidiscriminatory action as here recommended by the full Senate Civil Service Committee in section 15 of Senate bill 635.

The Nation's peril can only be further endangered by our failure to legislate this evil thing out of the Government itself. The golden opportunity to make justice work here and now for all those, who take an oath to uphold the laws and the Constitution in our democracy rests squarely with the members of the United States Senate. It seems inconceivable that there could be one Senator who could stand before the American people and the peoples of the world and cast a vote, which would deny equal rights to the fathers, sons, and brothers of the 450,000 colored soldiers fighting, bleeding, and dying along with the millions of other brave Americans, whose battle cry around the globe is "freedom."

Let the Senate ponder well the full implications of this vicious practice of discrimination against Americans, because of race.

I first call your attention to the comment of one of the best-known columnists of the Negro press, George Schuyler, in the Pittsburgh Courier. It is as follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Courier]

"THE WORLD TODAY

"By George S. Schuyler

"SAYS HE HAS NO COUNTRY

"Robert Moses, Newark Negro draft dodger who with five other colored men drew 3 years in Federal prison last week told the judge, 'I have no country.' What Moses said, many Negroes could be thinking, and it is up to American white people to make them think otherwise. Jailing them will not change their minds, but democracy, fair play, citizenship rights, and equality of opportunity will.

"One wonders do people who give lip service to the concept of national unity realize how widespread is the feeling among one-tenth of the population of not 'belonging,' and how justified it is. You cannot bar a man from voting, bar him from public places, coop him in a ghetto, subject him to economic discrimination, and otherwise make him feel like an alien, and expect him to feel like a full-fledged citizen.

"This war is primarily a struggle of ideas and ideals. The side which first loses the support of its people for its ideas and ideals will be defeated. Nor will machine guns and jails take the place of honesty and sincerity. Ignoramuses and martyrs will blurt out that they have no country. We lock them up but cannot help but wonder how many others are silently thinking the same thing.

"You cannot imagine an American white man saying what black Robert Moses said to the judge, because no American white man feels like that. He has been taught that he is 'free, white, and 21,' and that anything he wants is within his reach if he is willing to study, plan, work, and make sacrifices for it. On the day that this becomes true for black men, there will be not one to say, like Robert Moses, 'I have no country.'

"Mahatma Gandhi has much the same grievance as Robert Moses; Gandhi, jailed by fighters for democracy because he wants democracy for India, has started another long fast in protest against the unwilling-

ness of the British administration to turn the government of India over to Indians. He calls his ordeal 'an appeal to the highest tribunal for justice.' Perhaps he means the Indian people. He couldn't mean the British."

[From the Chicago Defender of March 27, 1943]

"SHIPYARDS DISCRIMINATE IN SAVANNAH, GA.

"Negroes constitute 46 percent of Savannah's population. White children have three modern high schools and one junior college. Recently a Federal grant for education was secured from which immediately another school for white children was built.

"Negro children have but one high school—ancient and inadequately equipped and unaccredited. One Negro public school used to be pointed out by Negroes as a famous landmark because it is one of the innumerable houses of which it is said 'George Washington slept here.' Washington visited Savannah in 1791—152 years ago—so little imagination is needed to judge the suitability of such a building as a schoolhouse in 1943. There is a deep differential between salaries paid white and Negro teachers but no colored teacher has yet stepped forward as a plaintiff despite the unbroken series of successful suits all over the South against differentials which have added nearly \$3,000,000 to the pay checks of Negro teachers.

"NEW DAY COMING

"All these and other familiar patterns of James Crow afflict Savannah. Older residents used to boast that 'race relations are better here than in any other town in Georgia.' Neither they nor the younger newcomers are so naive today. They know that in part the absence of sense of conflict in the local scene is due to the fact that Negroes haven't asked for much so the white folks feel kindly toward them.

"But a new day and a new spirit have come. It isn't immediately perceptible. Deep-throated, unrestrained Negro laughter still fills the colored part of West Broad Street like that I heard a few minutes ago from a superbly built ebony woman dressed in a billiard-table green sateen-visored cap, sky-blue sateen slacks, and grey-green sweater.

"But mirth is less mirthful as Savannah Negroes see the accentuated difference in pay and opportunity at war plants and shipyards and training schools for whites and those provided—when they are provided—for Negroes. Passive, hopeless acceptance of these conditions is passing. Negroes are determinedly, intelligently organizing to do something instead of merely bemoaning their plight.

"I have just talked with as alert, intelligent and courageous a group of shipyard workers as could be found anywhere in the United States. They gave me a terse, accurate picture of how they and other Negroes are being cheated and discriminated against by employers and American Federation of Labor unions.

"One of them is an acetylene cutter with 10 years experience who receives 80 cents an hour as a 'helper' to green country whites he himself taught and who get \$1.75 an hour.

"Another who worked 6 years as a rigger and stationary engine fireman was allowed to fill out an application blank only as a common laborer as were all the Negroes at the Southeastern Shipyards which is operated by the Maritime Commission.

"A third who is an expert anglesmith works at his skill but is paid as a helper.

"LABOR FIGURES IN FIGHT

"All whites at the yards are hired as skilled, though many of them are dumb farm hands right out of the Georgia and Florida back-

woods. They receive 62 cents an hour while being trained and are paid skilled wages as soon as the free course is completed.

"The American Federation of Labor has closed-shop contracts with the two Savannah shipyards which the Congress of Industrial Organizations charges are collusive. Negroes are segregated in the hodcarriers' and boilermakers' unions, which the Negroes assert does nothing for them except collect dues and issue work cards. A fat racket is firing Negroes when they have finished paying the initiation fee of \$15—plus monthly dues of \$1.50—and then inducting a new lot to pay the joining fee. Another racket is to certify white workers fresh from the canebrakes to draft boards as skilled and irreplaceable, while skilled Negroes are drafted.

"But tough and disheartening as the situation is, Negroes are not taking it lying down. The Congress of Industrial Organizations is working to secure National Labor Relations Board elections in the shipyards to determine whether it or the American Federation of Labor shall represent the workers. Negroes have flocked to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, justly cynical about the resolutions passed by the American Federation of Labor Southern Conference recently held at Atlanta to offset Congress of Industrial Organizations gains in the South, which proclaimed the end of racial discrimination in the American Federation of Labor. Negroes see no change in American Federation of Labor practice."

Mr. LANGER. In the all-out total war effort, no single contribution will do more to expedite the victory of the United Nations than the construction of more ships. The supply lines to the 7,000,000-man Army on the far-flung battlefields of the world must be kept intact. Nothing impedes more definitely this important objective than the insistence of the United States navy yards of a closed shop maintained by the metal-trades union of the American Federation of Labor, barring Negro workers from employment.

It is unbelievable that at this very hour approximately 40,000 eligible experienced Negro civil-service employees of the United States navy yards are now barred from the use of essential skills because of closed-shop agreements. Negroes are denied membership in the metal-trades unions of the American Federation of Labor at these navy yards. In Senate bill 635 to provide overtime pay increases for all Federal Government employees including several hundred thousand in the navy yards, it is provided that the benefits of this legislation shall be denied any member of such union which discriminates in its membership on account of race, creed, or color. This prohibition against racial discrimination is a fundamental provision of the United States Constitution. It is likewise prohibited in the civil-service statutes. Still in these closed-shop agreements, the American Federation of Labor machinists, electricians, and metal-trades unions at the United States navy yards continue to practice prejudice as usual.

More than 450,000 Negro servicemen are now fighting and dying for democracy all over the world. It recalls to mind the oft-practiced missionary proposition of carrying brotherhood, christianity, justice and humanity to all sections of the world, while the people in your own community at home are overlooked and forgotten. There is nothing more paramount at the moment than for organized labor to forego its prejudices. The long pent-up capabilities and patriotism of Negro workers in the Government and in industrial war plants denied membership and employment by the unions should be utilized now in the struggle for survival and the preservation of democratic institutions.

Negro leaders of the 13,000,000 colored citizens of the United States are demanding support of this non-discrimination proposal and propose to back it up with every ounce

of their moral and political force in all States of the Union. This measure will advance the welfare of the American worker, regardless of race, creed, or color to make certain of equal benefits, employment, and democracy on the home front.

We favor international amity, but we are firm in our belief that there can be no world peace under the auspices of the United Nations before there is adherence to the ways of constitutional democracy and equal rights for all the people in the United States. The task of patriotic Americans everywhere who are giving their sons, too, who in turn fight and die to defeat those who would enslave us, is to assure the country of the militant and devoted support of the Negro in the cause of security for all regardless of race, creed, or color at home, as well as abroad.

The representatives of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have voiced their protest, as evidenced by an article which I present for the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

"AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL PRELATES GIVE VOICE TO RACE AIMS—LEADERS GIVE RÉSUMÉ OF HISTORIC ROLE RELIGION AND THE CHURCH HAS PLAYED IN RACIAL LIFE

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 4.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church was born in the midst of a war waged for liberty and free self-government. Our church had its beginning at a time when the spirit of the Declaration of Independence filled the air. Its founders upheld the doctrine of Christ and His apostles, that at the altar of our common faith all men are equal. To uphold this truth, Richard Allen and his group established the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The principles Washington and the colonists fought to establish in political government, Richard Allen and his followers with equal zeal strove to establish in the church.

"It is a strange revelation of the ways of Providence that every turning point in the advancement and freedom of the Negro on American soil has been forged in the fires of war and established by the decision of the battlefield.

"Now that our country, our church, and our race are caught in the meshes of the greatest global war that ever encircled the world, we, the chosen leaders of our church, send you a brief message which we believe represents the spirit of Christ and the verdict of history.

"Wherever human society exists, there must be some form of government, a government conceived and administered by human agencies. But such ideas as liberty, freedom, justice, neighborliness, righteousness, must be drawn from a source that represents the Absolute One. We in America find these qualities residing in God. The fundamental principles of American democracy are based upon the teachings of Jesus. That is why human slavery was destroyed. It has been the inspiration of laws for justice to labor, equal political rights for women, old-age pensions, and our entire program of social legislation. We cannot join in making a fetish out of democracy, or conform to the pattern of the 'American way of life' when it conflicts with the express teachings of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Our first and highest loyalty belongs to Him.

"We advise that it is our duty to resist all forms of oppression and destroy the power of oppressors. It is our duty to defend our country against the ruthless might of those who would force upon us ideologies repugnant to our Christian tradition and our ideals of democratic freedom. But our high duties by no means end here. Our bewildered people are asking, What shall we do when our Government asks us to fulfill these duties at the expense of our honor as freemen and the de-

basement of the dignity and honor that belong to all American citizens? Shall we offer our lives and our money on the altar of national defense in the face of exclusion and denial of participation on terms of equality in every phase of the war effort? Our answer is, 'Yes' and 'No.' Social economic, and political attitudes in our country are such, as relate to the Negro, that we must uphold as our watchword 'Our church, our country, and our race.' It is neither unpatriotic nor disloyal to vigorously protest by using every legal weapon at our command to fight exclusion from any branch of the armed service or the war effort on the ground of race or color, while giving the full measure of our strength for the success of our war effort against our foes.

"We are cautioned that protest against our exclusion and denial makes for disunity and division in the face of our common enemy; that we should suffer in silence until our arms are victorious. If at a time when all of us are engaged in self-denial and sacrifice, even unto death, our country will not grant us opportunity to freely participate on every front—domestic, civil, social, and military—then we prove ourselves unworthy of that liberty, freedom, and opportunity which we proclaim we are fighting to preserve for ourselves and to bestow upon the conquered and oppressed freedom-loving people of the earth.

"In the face of this we remind you that the people called Negroes have here in America during the past 300 years, coming from the mire of the degrading depths of slavery achieved more substantial development and progress than any other group of this people upon the face of the earth.

"We urge our people to falter not, neither give way to discouragement nor fear. The history of the past is our guaranty that the borders of equality, freedom, and justice shall be immensely widened at home while we sacrifice and die to bestow them upon people across the seven seas in every part of the globe.

"Ignorant, helpless, and defenseless, but with unwavering faith in God, we have come thus far on our journey. He has removed mountains from our pathway of progress and divided the seas to make for us a way of escape. There is not a single page of American history to show that, as a group, we have left any footprints turning backward. In this, one of the most fateful and decisive hours in history, let us arise and come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

"The Reverend Henry McNeal Turner, a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was commissioned a chaplain by President Lincoln when Negro soldiers were inducted into the Army during the Civil War. Reverend Turner (later bishop) thus became the first Negro chaplain to be commissioned. Today scores of educated and trained young ministers from our church and sister denominations are carrying the services of the church to our men in the armed forces. Through the chaplains, the church is marching alongside the armies to the farthest places of the world.

"Thousands of our men are away from home serving the armed forces. They shall have bitter experiences there which may harden the hearts of some against the Spirit of God. We should keep in close touch with the men, pray for them, write to them, let them know our hearts follow them.

"Hundreds of our girls have joined the WAAC's. The daughter of one of our general officers has been promoted to the rank of captain. The country is watching to see how the WAAC's will carry on. They present to the church a challenging opportunity.

"In the last 2 years thousands of our people have pulled away from the church when breaking home ties and going off among strangers. We Christians who stay at home

must seek the strangers moving into our community, befriend them, and help them to find places in our congregations.

"Our foreign mission fields have been disturbed by the war as never before. Our bishops have not been able to be on the spot and give personal supervision. Our missionaries have been hampered for lack of funds. We must prepare now to give generously in 1943 to the appeal of our department of missions for the support of our mission fields in Africa and the islands of the sea.

"At the close of the present war, many of our soldiers shall return from strange lands where they have been among strange people of strange language and customs, worshipping strange gods under strange stars. They shall have lost touch with their old and familiar surroundings. They shall have to be integrated anew into the paths of peace as they relate to our social, industrial, political, and economic life.

"We shall do all in our power to give the spiritual influence of the church full cooperation with the Government and other agencies and organizations."

"AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPALS SUPPLIED MORE THAN HALF QUOTA OF CHAPLAINS TO ARMY

"NASHVILLE, TENN., March 4.—According to Bishop R. R. Wright, the African Methodist Episcopal Church has supplied 51 chaplains to the Army. The quota is 96, the bishop said.

"He also stated that two of the highest-ranking chaplains in the Army are graduates of Payne Theological Seminary of Wilberforce University."

Mr. LANGER. The Catholic Council considered, in a panel discussion, the barriers against Negro workers, as shown by an article which I also present for the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Courier of March 6, 1943]

"CATHOLIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES NEGRO AND LABOR—INTER-RACIAL LEADERS MEET IN NEW YORK—CHURCH GOVERNMENT, LABOR, AND RACIAL LEADERS IN PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE NEGRO AND LABOR

"NEW YORK, March 4.—Catholic labor leaders and employers were urged to 'make every effort' to remove existing barriers to the admission of Negro workers to labor unions in a resolution adopted by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York at a meeting last Sunday marking the eighth anniversary of the organization. Adoption of the resolution followed a panel discussion on The Negro and Labor, presided over by the Reverend John P. Delaney, S. J., director of the Institute of Social Order, and featured addresses by Joseph P. Keenan, Associate Director of Labor Relations, War Production Board, and Frank R. Crosswath, chairman of the Negro labor committee.

"Geared to the theme that education, rather than legislation, was needed to combat discrimination against Negro workers, the meeting of 200 Negro and white Catholics heard also Harold A. Stevens, president of the Council; George Streater, of the Labor Relations Department of the War Production Board; and the Reverend Charles Keenan, S. J., chaplain of the council.

"Father Delaney opened the discussion by defining the traditional teaching of the church concerning the equality of all races and the right of all men to share equal opportunity. He praised the increasing number of Catholic leaders who are espousing the Negro's cause and declared that although progress was slow, there was every reason for satisfaction over that which has been accomplished.

"Declaring that the American Federation of Labor is committed to the organization of all workers, Mr. Keenan added that the

'American Federation of Labor pledges itself to work for the use of much-needed manpower without regard to race, class, or national origin.' He warned, however, that the problems of racial and religious prejudice are deep-seated and a great deal had yet to be done before the 13,000,000 Negroes and other minority groups would be brought into full participation in the war effort.

"Mr. Streater complained that Negro intellectuals are not taking sufficient responsibility in organizing the Negro, and that discussion of the labor movement is being promoted by persons not sufficiently familiar with it.

"Joseph T. Ryan, president of the Irish-American Committee for Interracial Justice, presented the resolution calling upon 'every labor organization and each and every local as well as Catholic employers to render complete justice to Negro workers, both in the interest of the war effort and to insure the efficacy, inclusiveness, and unity of labor.'

"In the course of the year the council succeeded in having introduced at the Fordham School of Catholic Action a summer course on race relations, and again a course of 15 lectures at the Fordham University school of social service in the past semester; cooperated with the Reverend Raymond J. Campion here in the latter's efforts to get Negro baseball players into the major leagues; worked with the National Conference of Christians and Jews; assisted in the organization of the Irish-American Committee for Interracial Justice, and aided the establishment of an interracial council in Detroit."

Mr. LANGER. I present for the RECORD an article which shows the position of a noted industrialist, Hon. Joseph N. Pew, on this question.

The article is as follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Courier of February 20, 1943]

"'AMERICAN NEGROES MUST TAKE LEAD AT PEACE TABLE,' PEW—TALKS TO LEADERS AT SCOTT BANQUET—NOTED SHIPBUILDER REVEALS MORE THAN 10,000 ON SUN PAY ROLL—OTHER NOTABLES ON PROGRAM

"PHILADELPHIA, February 18, 1943.—American Negroes must prepare to accept the challenge for leadership of the 150,000,000 other black men in the post-war world, Joseph N. Pew, chairman of the board of directors of the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., declared at the seventeenth birthday banquet to Dr. Emmett J. Scott at the Broadwood hotel here Saturday night.

"For the first time, Mr. Pew put himself on record in regard to the employment of more than 10,000 Negroes by his company and particularly in respect to the No. 4 yard destined to be manned exclusively by Negroes. Dr. Scott is the personnel manager for this yard.

"The great shipbuilder explained that he had a legitimate personal interest in the welfare of the Negro because he came from an abolitionist family in western Pennsylvania which had played a significant role in the operation of the 'underground railroad' which aided Negroes to escape from slavery.

"PAYS TRIBUTE TO MR. VANN

"No. 4 yard at the Sun Shipbuilding Co. had been set up, he said, to give Negroes the fullest opportunity to develop their talent and skill as shipbuilders.

"They have made an astonishing success so far," he asserted.

"In the course of his speech, Mr. Pew paid high personal tributes to Dr. Scott and to the late Robert Vann.

"More than 200 persons from separated sections of the East, South, and Middle West attended the banquet. Dr. Scott was overwhelmed with praise for the significant achievements of his long career."

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Mr. LANGER. According to an article in the Pittsburgh Courier, the Committee on Racial Discrimination of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has also taken a position on this question. I present the article for the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

[From The Pittsburgh Courier of January 16, 1943]

"CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS ANTI-DISCRIMINATION GROUP ISSUES REPORT—CONTENDS JOB BANS DEFINITE HELP TO AXIS

"WASHINGTON, January 14.—'The existence of discrimination against Negroes and other minorities is not only a continuing blot on American democracy, but even more seriously a drag on the total mobilization of all our people needed to win the war against Axis slavery,' according to the Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee on Racial Discrimination, the membership of which includes Willard S. Townsend, secretary, who is president of the United Transport Service Employees of America.

"Every war industry and plant in the country is crying for more manpower, desperately needed to keep the weapons of war rolling out to the offensive fighting fronts of our armed forces and our Allies,' the committee report reads.

"EAGER TO DO PART

"Negro Americans are as anxious as any to work for victory, just as they are fighting for victory in the Army and the Navy. To allow employers or any other agencies to bar them from jobs is worse than unjust—it is an active help to Hitler.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations, in setting up the Committee on Racial Discrimination at its November convention, moved to implement in industry and government the policy it has already held to in its own ranks—of absolute opposition to discrimination in any form, and of complete equality of opportunity for all.

"NATIONAL POLICY

"This policy has been made national in the Executive Order of the President No. 8802, and in the setting up of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The Congress of Industrial Organizations concurs fully in these steps, as it concurs in every move to promote national unity for winning the war.

"At the same time, we must point out that the job of wiping out racial discrimination is far from complete, and at the present rate of progress will scarcely be completed in time to make full answer to the needs of all-out war, or to the needs of a people's peace.

"Too often mere lip-service is given to the principle of equal opportunity. Too often an employer or a whole industry, ordered to stop discriminating against Negro workers, has evaded the order by offering token employment to a handful in place of opening jobs to all who are qualified. Or again, Negro workers are confined to the lowest paid, least skilled or even the menial jobs, regardless of their experience or training.

"BIG EXCEPTION

"Of course, there are notable exceptions to these disruptive practices. The exceptions, however, could easily become the rule if the national policy were made completely effective. This cannot be done as long as the Fair Employment Practices Committee lacks sufficient funds and sufficient personnel to do the needed job.

"At the present time, the Fair Employment Practices Committee lacks funds and personnel to do the necessary following-up on each of its orders. Trained, paid investiga-

tors are needed to patrol every section of industry where discrimination is suspected or found. More co-operation from other government agencies responsible for war production is needed.

"DETERMINED PURPOSE

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee on Racial Discrimination is determined to press for these and all other measures to end this gross injustice and criminal waste of needed manpower. We intend to press for more funds and more authority for the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"Victory requires the full effort of every person in this country and in the United Nations. Many millions of people among our allies are looking to our country to end inequalities that hold back a speedy United Nations victory."

Mr. LANGER. I present another article, according to which a former Negro aide to the Secretary of War says Negroes are practically barred from the United States Army Air Corps.

The article is as follows:

"ONLY ONE BRANCH IS OPEN TO US

"(Editor's Note.—In the following statement, William H. Hastie, who recently resigned as civilian aide to the Secretary of War in protest against the shortcomings of the military aviation program as it affects Negroes, discusses some additional aspects of racial discrimination and segregation in the Army Air Forces.)

"(By William H. Hastie)

"WASHINGTON, February 18.—It was not until March 1941 that the Army Air Corps began accepting applications from Negroes for aviation cadet training. The actual instruction of Negroes to be flying officers did not begin until several months later. But even then, and to this day, there was and is only one type of combat aviation, namely, pursuit flying—for which the Air Command will train a Negro.

"MOST DIFFICULT AIR COURSE

"How did it happen that the training of Negro aviators was started in the field of pursuit flying? It is common knowledge that grave doubts were expressed from the beginning as to whether the Negro was capable of making good as a combat aviator. The Air Command described, and still describes, the training of the Negro in aviation as an 'experiment.' Yet, in face of this expressed skepticism, the Air Command saw fit to begin with the training of Negroes for pursuit flying, the most difficult type of combat aviation.

"The single pilot in his pursuit ship has the most exacting of air tasks, handling his fast plane, maneuvering it at terrific speed in actual combat, mastering the technique of accurate and properly directed fire in aerial dog fights, and exercising split-second judgment in unexpected situations and emergencies. Why was the Negro, whose ability was in doubt, not started off with observation flying or in bombardment where copilots and other crew members assist each other and share and divide responsibility?

"Only the men who made the decision know the answer. They may have reasoned that through pursuit flying Negroes would demonstrate their ability to perform any air-combat task. Fortunately, it seems to be working out that way. They may also have reasoned that Negroes were less likely to succeed in pursuit flying than in somewhat less exacting work. Yet, in all fairness, it should be said that the best of facilities and thoroughly competent instructors were provided for the segregated training program for Negro pilots. And the men in the field who started this training did so with enthusiasm and determination to make it a success.

"OTHER COURSES OPEN TO WHITES"

"Statistics already released by the Air Command show that during the first year of Negro pursuit-pilot training 42 percent of the Negro trainees successfully completed their courses and earned their wings as pilots. During the same period 59 percent of white aviation cadets who entered training qualified as flying officers. Of course, the number of Negroes was small, and the statistics are therefore not conclusive. More important is the fact that Negro candidates have no opportunity at any stage of training to be assigned to some other branch of combat flying if they seem not to be well adapted to pursuit work.

"The Negro cadet must become a pursuit pilot or nothing. White cadets are sorted out and placed according to their apparent aptitudes. Under these circumstances, the fact that 42 percent of the Negroes who had the physical and educational qualifications for aviation made the grade in the most difficult assignment is a significant accomplishment.

"Beyond the fact that the Negro must have the ability for pursuit flying, or else not fly at all, he must meet the special physical specifications of the pursuit pilot. If he is too tall or too heavy for pursuit flying, he cannot be an Army flyer, however competent he may be for some flying job other than pursuit work.

"In wasted manpower it is difficult to say how much is being lost by imposing such restrictions upon the Negro. It seems probable that some 200 Negro pursuit pilots will earn their wings in 1943. But the Air Command has never undertaken a campaign of publicity or promotion designed to get young Negro men with superior training into flying training.

"NO NEGROES FOR COLLEGE RESERVE"

"When the air forces set up their college-reserve program, no Negroes were wanted. The small 'Negro quota' was already filled for a year in advance. So, while the ground forces were welcoming Negro college men into their college reserve, the air forces refused to accept them. Even earlier, the Air Corps had undertaken the recruiting of groups of men from the individual college campus who would go into training as a unit with the group spirit and enthusiasm developed through their association at college. The Negro was excluded from this also. Thus, only the Negro who went forward on his own initiative, determined despite hell and high water to be a combat flyer, ever became an aviation cadet. Even then, he was accepted only within limited quota restrictions and for one type of training.

"Within the past 2 months, restrictions upon the acceptance of volunteers in the Army have been extended to aviation cadets. Apparently, aviation cadets will be chosen almost exclusively from men already in the Army. A new problem faces the Negro. He must apply for aviation cadet training through his commander and his papers must survive a journey through military channels. It remains to be seen whether his application will be encouraged and facilitated to the same extent as the application of the white soldier.

"In this connection, one recent experience is disturbing. For more than a year, the Air Command has been selecting young soldiers, high school graduates, to be taken from the ranks and trained to become enlisted pilots. They become master, staff, and technical sergeants with flying rating. So far as I have been able to discover, Negro enlisted men have not been accepted in this program. How different will the situation be now that both prospective flying officers and prospective enlisted pilots will be enlisted from the ranks of the Army?

"Two hundred Negro pursuit pilots a year is something more than token representation.

Certainly, 200 pilots can make a big difference in almost any of the present theaters of war. Yet the failure of the Air Command to encourage or even permit the full participation of the Negro in flying training and service prevents the number of Negro pilots from being several times 200 per year. If the Air Command should decide to use Negro flying officers and enlisted men without racial restrictions, 1,000 pilots would be a conservative estimate of annual production.

"Of course, there would be serious practical difficulties in developing segregated training fields and segregated organizations of many various types in such an expansion. From a military point of view, all of this new segregated set-up probably would not be worth the time, expense, and diversion of personnel."

"WHY CAN'T THEY SERVE AS PILOTS?"

"Last week William H. Hastie, resigned Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, charged the Army Air Force with refusal to use the services of capable and experienced colored aviators. Here is the list:

"James L. H. Peck, veteran civilian and military flier, writer and authority on aviation, fighter pilot in the Spanish Civil War, volunteer for the United States Air Corps. Still on the waiting list.

"Fred H. Hutcherson, American pilot, who was in command of a white crew ferrying United States bombers from Canada to England. Applied for a commission in the Army Air Corps last spring but landed as a victim of red tape and run-around. Returned to Canada as an instructor and ferry command pilot with the rank of captain.

"Gilbert Cargill and Robert Ashe, civilian pilots, received telegrams from the Army Air Forces to report to Maxwell Field for service pilot training. On reporting were told bluntly no provisions were made for training Negroes.

"Robert Terry, commercial pilot, rejected by the air command as an Army service pilot."

Mr. LANGER. There were 450,000 Negroes in the United States Army in 1943, 60,000 overseas. That is shown by another article which I present.

The article is as follows:

[From the Chicago Defender]

"SIXTY THOUSAND RACE TROOPS NOW IN OVERSEAS WAR ZONES"

"WASHINGTON—Dispersal of Negro personnel of the Army is in accordance with War Department policy. That policy calls for utilization of Negro troops wherever they can further the war effort.

"Negro soldiers are being trained as fighting men, and it is the considered judgment of the War Department that they will acquit themselves on the battlefields of this war with the same courage, distinction, and valor that their forefathers displayed in all the wars in which this country has engaged."

"This was the War Department's answer this week to Congressman HAMILTON FISH in reply to his request for a statement of policy on the use of Negro troops in combat zones. The policy was made public in the form of a general news release the day following the answer sent Congressman FISH.

"FISH, however, did not fail to note, as he told the Defender, that this expressed policy did not seem to be borne out in practice.

"SIXTY THOUSAND OUTSIDE UNITED STATES"

"According to an announcement of Secretary Stimson last week, over 1,500,000 American troops have been successfully conveyed by the Navy to foreign shores. The answer to Representative FISH's letter and the news release point out there are only 60,000 Negro troops serving outside the continental United States. The total number of Negro troops is announced as 'in excess of 450,000.'

"According to the War Department's statement, 25,000 Negro soldiers are on duty in the far Pacific, and approximately 10,000 are stationed in north Africa.

"In addition to completely organized and well-trained Army Air Force pursuit squadron composed of Negro personnel will be committed to combat soon."

"The balance of the release, containing similar information given to Representative FISH states:

"Negro officers now on duty with troops number nearly 2,000. This number is being augmented from time to time as additional Negroes graduate from the various officer candidate schools.

"Distribution of these Negro troops covers the Army Ground Forces, Services of Supply, the Army Air Forces, and defense commands. They are in all arms and services, including Infantry, the Quartermaster Corps, the Corps of Engineers, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps, the Cavalry. The 25,000 Negro soldiers stationed in the far Pacific comprise combat as well as service units, including Infantry and Artillery organizations."

"No mention of such combat units in north Africa is made.

"More than 70,000 Negroes are in the Infantry. There are two Negro infantry divisions. Activation of a Negro cavalry division having among its elements the famous Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, was recently announced. There are also more than 40,000 Negroes in Field and Coast Artillery units. In addition, many air base security battalions—mobile, hard-hitting combat units—have been and are being activated in the Army Air Forces with Negro personnel."

"Representative FISH has written a further letter to the War Department in which he has asked for an additional break-down showing the number of Negroes stationed in north Africa and the far Pacific in each of the various branches of service as the Infantry, Artillery armored units, and the Air Corps.

"The release of this information to the public followed closely upon the question asked concerning it and Representative FISH's letter in Secretary Stimson's press conference by the Defender's correspondent. At that time, Stimson irritably replied that he had not heard of the letter—though it was written on February 13, and the question was asked on February 25. The answer was mailed to Representative FISH on February 26, and the information was made public on February 27."

Mr. LANGER. I further bring to the Senate's attention that in 1770 Crispus Attucks, a Negro, was the first American patriot and hero.

I present an article on that subject.

The article is as follows:

[From the People's Voice of March 6, 1943]

"SOAPBOX"

"(By Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.)"

"Crispus Attucks was a tough guy. Make no mistake about it. The first martyr of the American Revolution was no sissy. He stood about 6 foot 3 and weighed 215 pounds. From the time he purchased his freedom until the Redcoats killed him, he lived a joyous, bubbling-over life. He was thoroughly American in every sense of the word as it was then used. He loved nothing better than a good tavern brawl with no holds barred and the knuckles bared. Before he rang history's bell and retired from the scene his favorite occupation was heaving paving blocks at British soldiers.

"On the afternoon of March 5, 1770, the citizens of Boston sensed that they were treading on a volcano. There had been many disorders and street riots all during that week. Crispus Attucks and some of his friends had made up their minds that they were not going

to stomach any longer the arrogance of the British imperialistic troops. A strange company was gathered together that afternoon: Irish, Scots, English—all led by the former slave, Crispus Attucks. As they emerged and walked down King Street they met a detachment of the hated Redcoats. Crispus Attucks yelled, "This is the nest! Strike at the root!" and the paving blocks began to fly.

"A British soldier named Montgomery leveled his flint musket and fired the shot that started the War of Independence that resulted on July 4, 1776, with 'One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.' Crispus Attucks fell mortally wounded, first martyr of the American Revolution.

"It is altogether fitting and proper that this martyr too long ignored, and the incident of the Boston Massacre, now be taught to democracy's children.

"In response to a resolution of mine the council of the city of New York unanimously set aside Friday, March 5, as Crispus Attucks Day. On that night a community celebration will take place. It is altogether fitting that groups—white and colored—everywhere so observe that evening. It marks the first time that the city of New York has named a day after a Negro. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History should be congratulated for initiating this project. It comes at a very fitting time. Democracy's children are passing through a crisis from which will emerge real democracy or true American fascism. One of the signs of the times was the acceptance by the New York City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the invitation to attend the special Crispus Attucks services.

"Democracy is marching on. Setbacks are only temporary. Defeats cannot last. Crispus Attucks set in motion a wheel in a wheel that can be slowed up, now and then, but can never be stopped until 'herc is ful' democracy for all people."

Mr. LANGER. J. A. Rogers says that the United States is the only Nation which discriminates against its own native citizens. I present his article for the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

"UNITED STATES ONLY COUNTRY WITH LAWS AGAINST ITS OWN CITIZENS BECAUSE OF COLOR

(By J. A. Rogers)

"I have been hearing and reading much comment on Negroes and the War, an illustrated booklet got out by the Office of War Information, and edited by Chandler Owen, Chicago newspaperman. Some of this comment, mostly from Negroes, is unfavorable, while others do not know what to think of it. However, in all fairness, I do think it is an effort in the right direction, especially if circulated among white people. This typical cross-section of Negroes from all walks of life—leaders, scientists, artists, writers, mechanics, dancers, businessmen, laborers, farmers, college professors—cannot help but correct, in my opinion, much of the woeful ignorance about Negroes in things constructive. The pictures, especially, are lifelike and were sympathetically handled.

"Of course, most of the matter is on the bright and optimistic side although the reverse is not altogether omitted. With this, also, I do not find too much fault. Looking on the bright side never hurts. Also some little known Negroes who have done as much or more than most of those named in the booklet—I could name a score of the latter off-hand—have been left out; but here, again it may be said, that doing full justice to the subject would take several volumes and not a booklet. All in all, I think the Office of War Information deserves praise, even considerable praise, for this work.

"Chandler Owen, in the foreword, has given a short but able summary of the progress of the Negro since emancipation. He also

predicts what the Negro would lose under Hitler by citing what the latter has said about them. He tells how badly Hitler has treated not only Jews, but his own so-called Aryan brethren who opposed him, and adds logically and truthfully. 'There, men and women of color, is your social security under Hitler.'

"MUST DEFEAT HITLER MENACE

"But as one looks on the seamy side, too, I don't think Owen went far enough. Whether he would have been permitted to I don't know. Of course, Negroes must oppose Hitler, not because of what he might do to them if he came here, but because he is a menace to all humanity. An attack on humanity anywhere is, I feel, an attack on humanity everywhere. 'The world is but one country,' said Abdul Baha, 'and mankind is its citizens.'

"We all, regardless of color, must learn to have the same horror of the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Tojos, as we have of the monsters of history such as Nero, Caligula, Ivan the Terrible, and Henry VIII. Such must be given no quarter. The Japanese massacre the Chinese, a yellow people, and if it suits their purpose, they will as readily massacre white and black people. We want no dictators, white, black, or yellow.

"FEAR AMERICA'S OWN HITLERS

"However, truth to tell, I'm not half so scared about the Hitlers, Mussolinis, and Tojos, thousands of miles across the sea, as I am of the Hitlers, Mussolinis, and Tojos, right here at home. What the latter are actually doing to Negroes now is so much more concrete, so much more felt, than trying to scare Negroes with Hitler is like trying to frighten a man in Texas, who is being chewed up by a bulldog, by telling him that way up in Maine a great lion is coming after him. It simply doesn't work. And as for what Hitler has said about Negroes, I could quote you worse, and in far greater volume, from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"Would Negroes suffer more than white Americans if Hitler came here? Don't believe that for a moment. To begin with, the whites have more wealth to be taken by Hitler. Also, more accustomed to freedom, they would be more resisting, and forever plotting, which would make their lives a hell on earth. As for the Japanese, if they came here, the lot of the whites would even be worse yet. But the Negroes would not escape. Their lives are too inextricably bound with that of their white fellow-citizens. All Americans would suffer. But just you try and let our American Hitlers see that. You'll find them as deaf as the German Hitler.

"LITTLE KNOWN FACTS IN HISTORY

"As for comment on 'Negroes and the War,' in the white press, it was uniformly commendable. Especially good, I thought, was that by the noted writer, William Philip Simms, in the New York World-Telegram, February 9, 1943. However, I find myself differing with Mr. Simms on one point where he says, 'In no country on earth has a racial minority made such progress as have the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.'

"There was a time when I used to repeat this cliché myself, but then I was ignorant in Negro history. Today all of that is so much hooey to me. For instance, starting with Mexico and all the way to Argentina one can name Negro presidents in almost every country. Brazil's three emperors were all of European Negro ancestry. The founder of the Brazilian Republic and its first president was a mulatto. As for other Brazilians in high public life they could be named galore. Argentina's first president, her Alexander Hamilton so to speak, was a dark mulatto, Bernardino Rivadavia. Mexico's chief liberator and her second president, Vincente Guerrero, also was a Negro.

"CITIZENS SUFFER FROM OWN LAWS

"When it comes to possession of this world's goods as well as in education, the Aframerican tops the Negroes of the Rio Grande. But this is only because the United States is better off economically. The difference is like that between the cat that lives in a butcher shop and one in a notions store; or the rich man's dog and the poor man's dog. The former cannot help but be fatter.

"Any progress to be real must be made in manhood and citizenship rights. In this you'll find the Aframerican far behind. The United States is the only country in the New World with laws on its statute books against its own citizens because of color. With the exception of parts of British Africa it is the only land on earth with enforced color segregation.

"PROGRESS TALK A LOT OF DRIVEL

"No, talk about the Negro's progress is but so much optimistic drivell. I'll begin to believe it when I see even one Negro justice of the Supreme Court, or one cabinet minister, or one admiral. And please don't remind me of that old one about the Negro's being just out of slavery. Whites were slaves in this country, too, but as soon as they were freed they were eligible for jobs like other whites. As for the white immigrant who comes to this country, sometimes even more illiterate, more debased than a Dixie peon, he has been able to go, and has gone, to every high position except that of President."

Mr. LANGER. Finally, I present a story by a North Dakota man, Lt. Francis E. Nuessle, son of a former chief justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, recounting a Negro's bravery, as published in the Washington Star.

The article is as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of March 18, 1943]

"HONOR OF NEGRO RACE IN WAR IS REPORTED UPHELD BY MANY—FIGHTING HOLDEN FAMILY OF NINE CITED AS EXAMPLE OF SERVICE TO NATION

(By John A. Moroso 3d)

"WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, MARCH 18.—The hail of Japanese bombs and torpedoes that destroyed the 32,600-ton battleship *Ari-zona* at Pearl Harbor also killed five brothers of the fighting Holden family—an orphaned group of nine colored boys.

"On September 14, 1942, Warren Holden, 18, of New York City, enlisted in the Navy as an apprentice seaman.

"I'd like to get on a gun crew and get over there to get a few Japs for my brothers who didn't have a chance to defend themselves last December," he told recruiting officers.

"Young Holden has three brothers in the Army. His father served in the Navy in the last war. Aunts and uncles helped raise the Holden boys after their parents died.

"These youngsters, like many other colored persons, have been upholding the honor of the Negro race in American armed forces in this war. Several have been decorated. I have heard many stories of their bravery in my travels with the fleet.

"STORY OF TRACY MARCUS

"There was Tracy Marcus, 18, of Mullins, S. C., a messman aboard the 840-ton seaplane tender *Gannet*. The *Gannet* was plowing along in the Atlantic off Bermuda last summer when a torpedo struck her amidship. She went down in 4 minutes, but 50 seamen managed to get over the side and onto life rafts.

"Lord have mercy on us, on our souls. Save us from the sea," said a voice in the pitch-black darkness.

"Lt. Francis E. Nuessle, skipper of the *Gannet*, knew that it was Tracy Marcus praying, and he knew that young Marcus could sing spirituals. He commanded the lad to

sing and the air soon rang with such songs as 'Just Beyond the River Jordan,' 'Everybody That's a-Living Got to Die,' and 'I Got Shooec.'

"The singing was infectious. Lieutenant Nuessle joined in and pretty soon everybody pitched in. They still were singing hours later when planes and rescue ships hove into sight.

"The destroyer *Gregory* was converted into an auxiliary transport and sent to Guadalcanal. Two Jap cruisers and three destroyers cornered her last summer and sent her to the bottom with shellfire. Survivors plunged into the water—a shark-infested area.

"A colored lad named Fred French, 20, son of Mrs. Millie French, of Newark, N. J., was aboard one of the overcrowded life rafts. When he realized that the raft was drifting away from shore, he tied a line around his waist and dived into the water with these words:

"I'm going to tow this old crate in."

"FRENCH WAS STILL SWIMMING

"Six hours later a barge picked up the men on the raft. Young French, exhausted, was still swimming.

"When the *Arizona* was sunk at Pearl Harbor a 213-pound colored messman, Dorie Miller, 22, of Waco, Tex., manned a machine gun although he had never had any formal training with the weapon. He fired at Jap planes until his ammunition was exhausted. He was trying to reload the gun when officers ordered him to abandon ship.

"Navy Secretary Frank Knox commended Messman Miller for his distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack."

"While at the side of his captain on the bridge," the commendation read, "Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing, and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge." Young Miller is the son of sharecroppers operating a 28-acre farm near Waco.

"I had a good chance to observe colored boys in the Navy during the invasion of North Africa. I found them courageous and conscientious. It was the job of our messmen to pass the ammunition. They were assigned to the magazine, deep in the bowels of a ship—a hazardous place to be during a torpedo strike. These boys sweated down there for almost 8 hours and when our battle was over they came topside and served us food, although they were exhausted and covered with sweat.

"Were you scared?" I asked one of them.

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"What did you do about it?" I asked.

"TOO BUSY TO THINK

"I was too busy to think much about it," he said.

"Up until last April the Navy used colored persons only as messmen. They cooked and prepared the meals and served them piping hot. On April 8 the Navy opened up all ratings to them and made plans to train them as electricians and carpenters' mates, ship fitters, metalsmiths, machinists' mates, and aviation and motor machinists' mates.

"Camp Robert Smalls was constructed at Great Lakes, Ill., and a 16-week course was laid out. Colored boys were enrolled and started courses on how to be quartermasters, radiomen, signalmen, yeomen, bakers, cooks, and gunners' mates.

"The camp was named after a colored pilot who took the Confederate transport *Planter* out of Charleston Harbor during the Civil War and delivered it to the Yankee forces. Pilot Smalls later was made skipper of the craft and he served with distinction.

"Last September a colored man, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was named

skipper of the 10,500-ton Liberty ship *Booker T. Washington*. Captain Mulzac, who started his sea career abroad a Norwegian whaler, already has made several voyages to England.

"He recently described his crew as a 'checkerboard,' for he has Englishmen, Danes, Turks, Norwegians, Belgians, Irishmen, Americans, and Filipinos under his command.

"Exact figures are not available, but the Navy says 'several thousand' colored persons joined up before enlistments were discontinued and that 'several hundred' more have been assigned to the Navy by draft boards.

"The Coast Guard has assigned hundreds of colored recruits to active duty, and the Marine Corps is training a combat battalion of 900 men at New River, N. C.

"Many have joined up as musicians.

"Two former track stars, Eulace Peacock, of Temple, and Jim Walker, of Iowa, are teaching boxing in the Coast Guard.

"The Navy hasn't enlisted colored girls for the WAVES and SPARS. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is pressing a campaign in that direction now."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be again stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be again stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, line 12, after the word "applicable," it is proposed to insert:

Nor shall any overtime be payable under the act of March 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 522, title 5, sec. 673).

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, was any explanation made of the amendment? I should like to know its purport.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it was testified before the committee that there is discrimination in one of the navy yards in which certain persons are denied admission to an organization or union, and by denying such admission they are denied the privilege which Congress provides in this proposed legislation. This amendment merely prescribes that there shall be no discrimination so far as color, creed, or race are concerned in admission to organizations or unions which operate in Government agencies.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator mean to imply that we have a closed shop in Government navy yards?

Mr. MEAD. No; they are not exactly closed shops, but a report was presented to the committee indicating that certain people are discriminated against and denied membership, and therefore they are denied advancement when they are entitled to it.

Mr. RUSSELL. If there is no closed shop, and the Government has not entered into a contract with the union on the basis of a closed shop, I do not see how there would be any discrimination against any individual.

Mr. MEAD. A man may become an apprentice or a helper and he may advance and become eligible for appointment as a journeyman, but to be a journeyman I understand he has to become associated with a union, and to that extent there is a closed shop. He cannot

become associated with the union; it may be that he is denied membership by some surreptitious method; but, nevertheless, he is denied membership, and therefore he does not advance to the position of a mechanic to which his years of service would entitle him to advance.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the statement of the Senator from New York is correct, we have a closed shop now in the navy yard, because, without a closed shop, it would be impossible to deny anyone any advancement if his skill would entitle him to it.

Mr. MEAD. In a way there is not a closed shop, because a mechanic may file an application and secure an appointment in the navy yard and not be a member of the organization until after he is an employee of the navy yard. In other words, the mechanics are not hired through the union or through a hiring hall. There is a difference. There is a charge of discrimination.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand there may be a charge of discrimination, but I was trying to elicit the facts. Does the Senator take the position that there is any rule or any contract of collective bargaining in these yards which would deny promotion to a person who is not a member of a union?

Mr. MEAD. No; I do not know that.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to me it is merely a charge, then, that is not sustained.

Mr. MEAD. Oh, yes; it was sustained, according to the information presented to the committee, and the provision was adopted by the committee by a majority vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. How did the information convey to the committee the fact, if it is a fact, that a person has to be a member of a union in order to get any promotion?

Mr. MEAD. It is not really a promotion. If a man is a helper, he remains a helper, because he cannot become a bona fide member of a certain union, which evidently represents all the men who work in the particular place, who are listed as journeymen, and, therefore, in view of the fact that he is not associated with the union, he does not advance but stays where he is.

Mr. RUSSELL. I may be very slow to grasp this subject, Mr. President, but it seems to me that if there is no such thing as a contract with the union, the charge which the Senator makes, or says was made to the committee, would be absolutely impossible, because certainly unless there is a closed shop, or a contract with the union, the fact of membership could not affect promotion, unless there were some kind of collusion between the union and officers in charge of the navy yard.

Mr. MEAD. There may be some understanding, but there is not what might be called, in the broad sense, a closed shop. The evidence before the committee, however, was that there was considerable discrimination. That might be the result of collusion, it might be the result of custom, but it is there. The able Senator who sponsored the amendment

knows more about it than I do; he presented it, and he can probably answer the question in greater detail.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did the Senator call before the committee any of the officers in charge of the navy yards and give them an opportunity to explain the situation, or to absolve themselves from the charge of collusion made against them in the committee?

Mr. MEAD. They were right there when the charges were made, and they had opportunity afforded them to answer the charges.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did the Senator from New York ask them about the charge, with respect to it, or interrogate them?

Mr. MEAD. There were four or five witnesses from various sections of the country who discussed the question, and it was generally understood that in this particular locality, and in this particular union, certain people were denied membership. The committee realized that the charge was more or less accurate, and a representative of the union was there, and he did not challenge it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee, then, had only the testimony of those who were making the charge?

Mr. MEAD. Plus the presence of any number of others, some of whom were given the floor, and others refused to take the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it seems to me this section goes rather a long way. I am very reluctant to say anything about it, due to the fact that someone might question my motives on account of the fact that everyone from the South seems to be suspected when such questions are involved.

Mr. MEAD. It merely asks the union to live up to the Constitution.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not so sure about that. I am not so sure this provision is constitutional. It says that if a man happens to be a member of a union, and the union does not adopt certain rules which the Senator says are laid down by the Constitution, then he will be denied the benefit of the proposed pay increase. I suppose a man might be a member of the union and refuse to support the rule. At what time would the man have to resign, or dissociate himself from the union, in order to be able to collect the pay? The Constitution guarantees certain civil rights which may be enforced in the courts, but this provision seeks to impose certain rules upon a private local union which has no connection with the Government.

Mr. MEAD. Let us look over the broad picture. Here is a Government agency, operating very close to the Government. Certainly such an agency should carry out not only the spirit and letter of the Constitution, but it should be as accurate and as diligent about it as it possibly can be. If, in that agency, someone is discriminated against because of his color or his race or his religion—and that was testified to, and we all agreed that it was being done—that is unconstitutional, and we should not tolerate that in any agency of the Government, no matter what the creed

or the race or the religion or the color or anything else of the applicant may be. So the committee by a majority vote determined that the amendment should go in the bill, because they believed that certain people working for the Government of the United States were denied membership in a certain union.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is one thing to have discrimination against an individual by the Government, and another thing for Congress to legislate rules and regulations, regulations which will force private organizations, which are not recognized by the Constitution, which have absolutely no standing except as in the case of all other private local groups, to accept any person into membership.

Mr. MEAD. It was not a discrimination against an individual, it was a discrimination against an entire group.

Mr. RUSSELL. I could see that if the local union were recognized for bargaining, this practice might be used as a means of discrimination, but if the local union is not recognized for collective bargaining purposes by the authorities of the navy yard, I utterly fail to see how membership in the union could result in discrimination against any group, whether it be a group that is designated by religion, or by race, or by creed.

I did not know heretofore that there was such a thing as a closed shop in any of the Government departments. If there is, I am very much opposed to it, and I think something should be written into the pending bill which would eliminate it, because I do not believe in a closed shop in any branch of the Government of the United States. All Government employees have a right, of course, to organize, but certainly there should not be any closed shop in any Government bureau or department. I wish to say to the Senator that in my judgment it is certainly violative of the spirit of the Constitution if there is anything that is the equivalent of a closed shop in any Government yard or in any Government agency.

Mr. MEAD. Whether there is a closed shop, or whether there is or is not any discrimination, it occurs to me that restating the policy contained in the Constitution will do no harm.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is no provision in the Constitution with which I am familiar which requires any private group not to discriminate against any individual in social contact on account of his race or color or creed. We could not legally adopt a legislative provision which would force any church to accept members it did not desire to accept.

Mr. MEAD. We are not dealing with a church.

Mr. RUSSELL. We are dealing with a local labor union which is not recognized for collective bargaining purposes. If we have the power to control their membership we have the right to control the membership of any private club or church or say whom a man must receive in his home.

Mr. MEAD. We are dealing with a situation which arises in a navy yard,

which comes directly under the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States. If a man is eligible to fight and die for this country in Libya, or Tunisia, or Guadalcanal, that man should be protected in his work and in his right in the navy yards where ships are built to do the fighting in those remote places.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will not dispute that with the Senator.

Mr. MEAD. That is all we are trying to do.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think my question would exactly entitle the Senator to wrap the flag around him and declaim in that manner. The Senator is here proposing to legislate against a local union—to say who shall be members of a local club or group that has no official connection with the Government—and I am trying to get the facts as to why the committee saw fit to do that. The Senator is not dealing here with the right of employees in the navy yard, he is not dealing here with the right of promotion in the navy yard; he is saying that this local union, which is not recognized as a collective bargaining agent, cannot have any rules of membership which discriminate against any person on account of religion or race or color. I think we are going a pretty long way in the Senate when we attempt to do any such thing. The members of any club or local union have some inherent and fundamental rights as well as those who are seeking membership.

Mr. MEAD. The provision would operate only with respect to the navy yard.

Mr. RUSSELL. Section 15, as I read it, does not refer to any navy yard.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct, but that is the only place, so far as the committee is informed, where this discrimination exists, and we prescribe that it shall not exist in an agency within the framework of the Government of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. I doubt very seriously that we can go so far. We may have the right to say that the Government employees cannot organize a union, but certainly I do not think we ought to go so far as to undertake to legislate as to what rules and regulations a local union may have, when that union is not recognized as the sole collective-bargaining agency by any department of government.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to say that I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Georgia that this amendment should not be in the bill. It is inconsistent with the remainder of it. As I understand the proposal of the Senator from North Dakota, it would prohibit a member of a union from obtaining overtime pay because the union allegedly practices discrimination. Why should an individual member be penalized?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the very point I was making.

Mr. BYRD. Why should an individual member be penalized because the union did something with which the member may not agree? The particular member

may not agree to the discrimination practiced, but the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota would result in penalizing that member, who may not agree with the union practices, by denying him overtime pay. That is going pretty far, when the unions are not under Government control, and there is no way by which the Government can compel them to do one thing or another. The proposal would result in penalizing individual members.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is not clear under the amendment as drawn that a man can withdraw from the union and thereby avail himself of the pay increase as provided. It could be construed that if he were a member of the union at the time the measure is passed, and if there had been any discrimination in the past against any person by reason of denying him admission in the union due to his race, color, or creed, that the member of the union would be debarred from receiving the increase in compensation provided for by this measure.

It is all very well, Mr. President, to oppose discrimination before the law, but it is an entirely different thing to have the Congress of the United States undertake to write a law which applies to any private group; to provide that no person shall be entitled to this increase who is a member of a union which discriminates against any person on account of race, color, or creed. If we have the right to do that we can go further and say that if an employee of the Government is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and if that Kiwanis Club discriminates against any person on account of race, color, or creed, that that member of the Kiwanis Club shall be penalized by being denied the benefit of any law the Congress may enact. If we have the right and power to adopt this provision as to local unions we can apply similar penalties to any club, church, or private organization in the country. Such a law is more clearly unconstitutional than the alleged discrimination it seeks to remove. The right to choose one's own associates is, in my opinion, as fundamental as any right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mr. President, I know that coming from the section of the country I do I perhaps am not the proper person to raise this issue, but this is a much more far-reaching proposal than it would appear to be at first blush, and Senators from all sections of the country should give pause before proceeding to legislate as to private organizations in any such manner as this. I think the entire section ought to be stricken out of the bill. If we adopt it, it will arise to plague all of you in the future.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Langer] to the amendment of the Senator from New York in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from North Dakota to explain his amendment? Perhaps he has done so in my absence.

Mr. LANGER. Under section 15 of the measure we included 40 percent of the

Federal employees. All my amendment does is to include the remaining 60 percent, those who come under the wages-and-hours law, and who work in the United States navy yards. It seemed to me that the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] explained the amendment quite fully and completely.

Mr. WALSH. Unfortunately the amendment refers to statutes and to previous acts. The language of the amendment is not very informative.

Mr. MEAD. Let me explain the amendment very briefly.

Mr. WALSH. The language of the first part of section 15 reads:

The provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall not be applicable to any person—

And so forth. The Senator from North Dakota proposes to add language after the word "applicable" which would make the language of section 15 read:

The provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act shall not be applicable nor shall any overtime be payable under the act of March 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 522, U. S. C., title V, sec. 673).

What is the act of March 28, 1934?

Mr. MEAD. The Langer amendment extends the provisions of the committee amendment applicable to the employees who come under the Classification Act to the employees who come under the wages-and-hours law, and to employees of the navy yard and arsenal. It extends the provisions to persons who are not included in the committee amendment but who come under the laws quoted in that section, and whose pay is adjusted from time to time by local wage boards.

Mr. WALSH. Is the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota acceptable to the committee of which the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] is a member?

Mr. MEAD. No; I cannot say that. I said it was acceptable to me, and that I should be very glad to take it to conference. I am authorized by the majority of the committee to speak for a definite section 15 which is in the bill, but the committee did not consider the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. WALSH. How many employees does the proposal embrace?

Mr. MEAD. Sixty percent of all the employees of the Federal Government, while the committee amendment covers 40 percent of all the employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. WALSH. Would the proposal increase the cost of the proposed legislation or decrease it?

Mr. MEAD. I do not believe it would increase it. It simply has to do with the question of discrimination. It would not add or subtract from the cost.

Mr. WALSH. At best I have not received much information with respect to the proposal.

Mr. MEAD. That is true. I doubt very much, however, if it would increase the cost of the proposed legislation.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator from New York personally thinks that the amendment should be adopted, but can he express the opinion of the other members

of the committee who considered the proposed legislation?

Mr. MEAD. No; I cannot. The majority of the committee approved only the language which is in the bill, and which is known as section 15.

Mr. WALSH. Has the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] an opinion on this amendment?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I will say as a member of the committee that I voted against inclusion in the original committee amendment of section 15, and I am even more opposed to the amendment to the amendment which has been proposed by the Senator from North Dakota. I think it is entirely outside the province of the Government to penalize an individual member of a union as the Senator from North Dakota attempts to do, by denying him his overtime pay by reason of the fact that the union does something in regard to racial discrimination, or even is alleged to do so. Who is going to determine whether there has been discrimination? There is no machinery provided for that purpose. If the Senator from North Dakota wants to put the labor unions under Government control, and make them Government agencies, that is an entirely different matter. But they are not Government agencies; they are not under Government control; they are private agencies. The Senator's amendment is absolutely unworkable. It is inconsistent with the bill, and has nothing to do with the purpose of the bill, which is to readjust the wage scales of the civil-service employee.

Mr. President, I wish to be recorded as in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has asked me to record him similarly. He, unfortunately, is temporarily absent from the Chamber. In the committee both of us opposed it, as did the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me present a hypothetical case to the Senator from New York. Suppose there is a local union, 40 percent of the members of which are opposed to any discrimination on account of race, color, or religion. Am I to understand that under the provisions of the amendment the minority of 40 percent, a large minority, would not be able to receive any overtime compensation or any additional compensation under this bill because they are affiliated with a union the majority of which takes such action?

Mr. MEAD. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. If any question of a discrimination prohibited by the Constitution is involved, would not that be a discrimination against the individual, if an individual employee of the Government is discriminated against because he belongs to a union with the theories of which he is not in sympathy, but as to which the majority of the union have announced a certain policy?

Mr. MEAD. I think my able colleague is correct. We went into that question

very briefly, not adequately. It was assumed that if there were a penalty for group discrimination, the minority of which the Senator speaks would become the majority.

The Senator can see how unfair it would be if an organization set up in any shop or factory decided that it would take in as members only persons of the Christian faith. The Congress would not tolerate such a thing. It might be that if there were legislation which would penalize a practice of that kind, the practice would be completely wiped out as a result of the discipline resulting from the legislation.

But in the present instance we find existing in the shadow of the Capitol the practice of men being denied membership in a union because of their color. The committee felt that if some notice were taken of that situation, the union would without hesitation eliminate the discrimination. After all, the only discrimination existing today before we act is the discrimination against a man because of his color.

Mr. OVERTON. Then the position of the able junior Senator from New York is that Congress will enforce its views upon a union, and will do so by saying to its members, "You are not going to get any of this additional money unless you subscribe to our viewpoint on this question. It does not make any difference whether as many as 49 percent of the members of your union are against that theory or policy; those 49 percent are not going to get the benefit of this act—none of you are going to get the benefit of this overtime-pay legislation—because you do not adopt our views as to the policy for your organization."

Mr. MEAD. As I said, the committee considered that problem.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BROOKS. In discussing the effect of having Congress impose its will on unions, let me say that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota goes only to one union within a Government navy yard, which is wholly financed by the Government and is engaged exclusively in making things for the Government. All the amendment would do would be to say that such union cannot exist on Government money and on Government property, where munitions for the Nation are being made, if it continues to discriminate against any citizen. That is the nub of the situation; is it not?

Mr. MEAD. That is stating the position taken by the majority of the committee.

Mr. BROOKS. As a member of the committee, I supported that position; and I may say for the majority of the committee, that the majority supported that position.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, why was not the amendment included in the bill when it was reported?

Mr. MEAD. It is in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand there is no objection to that.

We are debating the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota, which makes some change in the bill.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. What has been the committee's attitude on it?

Mr. MEAD. The committee took no position at all on the amendment which has been offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I am speaking for the amendment adopted by the committee—the amendment contained in section 15 of the bill. So far as I am concerned, I said I was willing to take the proposed amendment to conference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to the amendment of the Senator from New York in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Overton
Austin	Green	Pepper
Bailey	Guffey	Racliffe
Ball	Gurney	Reed
Bankhead	Hatch	Revercomb
Barkley	Hawkes	Reynolds
Bone	Hayden	Robertson
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bushfield	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Langer	Truman
Capper	Lucas	Tunnell
Chandler	McCarran	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McFarland	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	McKellar	Wagner
Connally	McNary	Walgren
Danaher	Mead	Walsh
Davis	Millikin	Wheeler
Eastland	Moore	Wherry
Ellender	Murdock	White
Ferguson	Nye	Wiley
George	O'Daniel	Willis
Gerry	O'Mahoney	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent on an inspection tour of military camps.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent, holding hearings in the West on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate Small Business Enterprises.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is absent on official business as a

member of the Small Business Committee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who is in favor of the passage of this bill, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 13, line 12, after the word "applicable", it is proposed to insert "nor shall any overtime be payable under the act of March 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Statute, 522, title 5, section 673."

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, may I have the amendment restated?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will again state the amendment.

The amendment was again stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been demanded. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York, as amended, in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment by striking out section 15 of the substitute.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it.

Mr. MEAD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for a division.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. All in favor of the amendment—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the Chair has already announced the result.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it occurs to me that the able Senator from North Dakota is within his rights. He was addressing the Chair when the question was put.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from North Dakota demands a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York, as amended, in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill, H. R. 1860, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 635 be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 635 will be indefinitely postponed.

DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 157, House bill 2076.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the calendar number?

The CHIEF CLERK. Calendar No. 157, H. R. 2076.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, earlier in the day the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] very courteously spoke to me about the bill. I wish he would make a brief statement regarding the general purposes of the bill before the motion is acted upon.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the bill proposes to amend section 20 of the Emigration Act of 1917, as amended, so as to enable the Government of the United States at a time when the country is at war to deport to countries allied with the United States certain aliens who are citizens or subjects of our allies who for any reason cannot be deported to the country of their origin.

Mr. President, the following situation confronts us: At the present time under the law it is impossible to deport from the United States any citizen of any nation with which we are allied which has been overrun by any of the Axis Powers. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization was proceeding in a normal manner with the deportation of aliens to a country which is the seat of the governments in exile of these various powers. Under an opinion by the United States district court it was determined that such procedure was not legal, and the bill would merely permit the deportation of such aliens to the country wherein is located the governments in exile.

The bill has particular reference, Mr. President, to the deportation of alien seamen, although it would be applicable to any alien. It is approved by the Department of State; it is approved by the Department of Justice; it has the wholehearted and unqualified endorsement of the War Shipping Administration. It will also permit the deportation of any alien, be he seaman or otherwise, to the country whence he last shipped, if it is impossible to deport him to the country of his origin or the government of the nation of which he is a national is not in exile.

It is a very important bill, Mr. President, due to the shipping situation. I have heard of absolutely no opposition to it from any source. It passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWARD in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sorry that I did not anticipate that the Senator from Georgia intended to have the bill considered today or I should have sent to him a request for at least a temporary deferment of its consideration. I say that because I have received advice that the Chinese Ambassador has protested to the State Department against the passage of this bill. I was hoping that it might be possible for a little deferment of the bill to occur, to take it, at least, into next week. I understood that there were some negotiations under consideration which might lead, perhaps, to the removal of the objection I had in mind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator offer objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. PEPPER. I was going to ask the able Senator from Georgia if it might be possible that the bill be carried over until the following week, at least, or until the next call of the calendar, so that possibly some progress might be made in the matter of which I speak.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I always like to defer to any suggestion which may be made by the distinguished Senator from Florida; but this bill is of extreme importance, and it should be enacted at the earliest moment. Evidence has been submitted that at one time, as a result of this defect in the immigration laws, as many as 45 ships have been tied up in one harbor in this country. The War Shipping Administration is most insistent that the measure be considered as early as possible; the State Department has approved it and urged that early action be taken on the bill.

The committee canvassed the situation to which the Senator from Florida refers. Efforts were made to work out some amendments which had been suggested to the bill, but I was advised this morning that those amendments did not meet with the approval of the Department of Justice or of the State Department or of the War Shipping Administration. I rather doubt that any good purpose would be served, and I hope that the Senator from Florida will not insist that the bill go over, because, as Admiral Land says in one of the letters I have on my desk, shipping is the life-line of this country today; we should do all within our power to see that there is no delay occasioned in the transportation of goods to those who are overseas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is there any authority in the bill, which I have not had an opportunity to read, for this country to deport citizens of one country to another country, for example?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is.

Mr. PEPPER. Why? For example, suppose some Chinese sailors were in this

country and became subject to deportation, would such Chinese sailors be deported to any country other than China? If so, what would be the advantage gained?

Mr. RUSSELL. The advantage would be in carrying out the general policy of the immigration law. If there should be a Chinese sailor in this country who had deserted his ship, he could be deported "to the country wherein is located the recognized government in exile of the country of registry of the vessel on which he entered the United States, if such country will permit the alien to enter its territory."

I read that from the bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Take the case of China, the government of which is in China itself; as I understand, then, it would not be possible, for example, to deport a Chinese sailor to England?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would be if the Chinese sailor had deserted a ship under English registry.

Mr. PEPPER. If he had deserted a ship under some other registry, could he be deported to that country?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, he could, if he deserted a ship under any other registry, provided that country was allied with us in the war.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I think that would be true only if conditions made it impossible to deport the alien seaman to his native country. If circumstances connected with the war made that impossible, then, he could be deported to the nation under whose flag the vessel on which he sailed was registered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator for the correction; he has made a correct statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as I understand, the present immigration law provides that, under certain circumstances and under the circumstances suggested, an alien may be deported to the country from which he came, but, because of the war situation and the fact that many countries are now dominated by the enemy, it is impossible to deport them to the countries from which they may have come, and, therefore, it is the purpose of this bill to enable this Government to deport aliens who are employed in shipping yards or on ships who desert or decline to work to the country—

Mr. RUSSELL. To the country where their government is exiled.

Mr. BARKLEY. To the country where that government has representation and where it has an entity.

Mr. PEPPER. That would not cover the case of China.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would not cover the case of China.

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it would not. I wish to say, in response to the suggestion of the Senator from Kentucky, that for the first 12 months of the war there was absolutely no difficulty; there were practically no desertions from the ships be-

cause we were deporting them to the country where the government in exile was located. It developed before the committee that most of the governments in exile have maritime courts set up in England today where deserting seamen can be tried under their own laws. But a habeas corpus proceeding was brought in one of the United States district courts, and the court held that a seaman could not be deported unless he went to the country of his national origin. Manifestly, in the case of Norway, Belgium, Holland, and other countries it is impossible to return him to the country of his origin.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, it is impossible to deport them to the country of their origin, and this bill is intended to remedy that situation by enabling this country to deport them under these circumstances to another country which is represented by a government in existence but in exile.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

The evidence before the committee showed that after the decision of the district court became known to seamen who came to this country and they found that they could not be deported, desertions increased 500 or 600 percent. The evidence further disclosed that many of these men were undertaking to marry American women and to stay in this country permanently, and were undertaking to become citizens of this country in order to avoid being sent back to the country of their origin. Not only was that violative of the spirit and intent of our own immigration laws and our regulations relating to deportation but it was unfair to the countries with which we were allied to have them denied the services of their men and their nationals in this time when each and every one of them is fighting for its national existence.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, it seems to me that this is an important measure affecting not only the construction of ships and the manning of ships but also the morale of our own country, and I hope the Senator from Florida will not insist upon an objection to the bill being taken up. I do not think it at all affects the situation which he has in mind.

Mr. PEPPER. Information has been communicated to me that some countries associated with us dislike the idea of having their nationals deported to some country other than their own. We have done so little, so very little, for China, for example, who has done so much for the rest of us, that I should not like to aggravate their irritations in any unnecessary way. I wish there were some way by which there might be discretion lodged in the United States authority which is responsible for these deportations, so that any legitimate complaint which any country might have could be heard by the officer exercising such discretion.

As the bill reads, if a Chinese sailor, for example, should be subject to deportation and must be deported by this country, he is not sent back to China

or retained in this country, but he is sent back to the country of the registry of the vessel on which he is engaged. In substance, that practically means the British Isles, the British Government. Those sailors may not want to be deported to the British Isles, for all I know. Evidently some of them do not want to be so deported. Since both China and the British Empire are allies, I do not see why we should take the nationals of an allied nation and deport them to the territory of another allied nation, if perhaps they do not want to go, and if the sovereign whose nationality they have does not want them to go there.

I think it might be appropriate to provide at least that if there is involved a national of a country with which we are allied, the deportation to another allied country should not occur until the first nation might give its approval of the deportation.

The British probably would not want us to take a British sailor who deserted and send him to China because he happened to be on a Chinese vessel, and I suspect that we would hear something about it if we started to do it. I do not want Chinese sailors to be transferred back to Britain, for example, unless the Chinese Government perhaps had agreed to it. It seems to me only fair that we would not want to choose between our allies in a matter of this sort.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, under the bill, if it were impossible to deport the British sailors to England—and I might say we are deporting British seamen almost daily, and sending them back to England—if they were sailing in a Chinese ship and we could reach China, we would deport the British sailors to China.

I am just as jealous of maintaining good relations with the Government of China as is the Senator from Florida, or anyone else. I have just as high an appreciation of the magnificent sacrifices the Chinese have made in the common cause of all the Allied Nations. For that reason I took the bill up specifically with the State Department, to ascertain the views of the Department with regard to the provision regarding Chinese citizens. I had hoped this matter would not arise on the floor of the Senate, because I doubt that it serves any useful purpose to discuss it, but since the Senator from Florida has raised the question, I wish to read a paragraph in answer to a question I propounded in which I asked the Department to examine the bill with particular reference to the citizens of China. I read from the reply of the Department:

In the opinion of the State Department the passage of this amendment to the immigration law appears to be of importance to the prosecution of the war effort. In effect, it removes a discrimination which has existed in practice in favor of Chinese seamen, and in the long run it can only work to the benefit of the Chinese Government and people.

That letter is signed by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, and is under date of March 10, 1943.

We have to depend upon the State Department to carry on our negotiations with our allies in the war, and the State Department, upon the very question raised by the Senator from Florida, says this bill removes a discrimination in favor of Chinese seamen and that the enactment of the bill will be of great benefit to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

Mr. PEPPER. In what way has there been a discrimination in favor of the Chinese?

Mr. RUSSELL. Because of the fact that Chinese seamen, knowing they cannot be returned to China, have deserted in large numbers. There were several hundred in New York at one time, and we were compelled to keep them and feed them at Ellis Island, and some ships were tied up because the Chinese seamen could not be deported to England or to any other country, and it stood in the way of shipments abroad where goods were desired in order to carry on the battle against the common foe.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, this is the first instance of any discrimination in favor of China of which I have ever heard. The general observation I have made is that most actions and most policies of the Allied and United Nations have been discriminatory against China, and if a few hundred Chinese sailors may in some measure atone for the discrimination against China thus far in this war, for one I rejoice in that measure of justice which they have received. Usually it is too little and too late.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the pending bill treats only of those who are in our country illegally.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLMAN. I think it is about time that our immigration laws were written and enforced for the welfare and protection of the American people, and not in the interest of aliens who are in this country illegally.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2076.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill (H. R. 2076) to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE ORDER STABILIZING WAGES AND PRICES (S. DOC. NO. 25)

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, earlier today I had printed in the RECORD the statement of the President of the United States and the Executive order issued yesterday by him on the stabilization of wages and prices. So many requests will be made for the order, which cannot be filled by merely sending copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that I ask unanimous consent that the statement and order be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEWART in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EFFICIENCY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—LETTER FROM ROBERT H. MCNEILL AND ARTICLE FROM ARMY LIFE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a letter addressed to me by the Honorable Robert H. McNeill, attorney at law, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D. C. The letter is entitled "Efficiency in Government," and it pays a very high compliment to the War Department.

In connection with the letter I submit for publication in the RECORD a table relating to activities of the War Department.

Mr. President, I wish to read at this time an article from the February 1943 issue of Army Life. It speaks in high terms of Col. Harold N. Gilbert, who was selected to be head of the Office of Dependency Benefits.

Mr. President, I ask that the letter, together with the accompanying table, and the magazine article, be printed in the RECORD, for the reason that very rarely do we receive fine letters of commendation from citizens in regard to governmental activities; but, on the contrary, as a rule we receive criticisms. For that reason, as I have stated, I should like to have these matters published in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1943.

HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS,
Chairman, Military Affairs Committee,
United States Senate, The Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In view of the general belief of some people, that there is much inefficiency in governmental activities, I feel it my duty as a citizen to bring to your attention as chairman of the great committee over which you preside, and through your committee to the attention of the general public, as striking an illustration of efficiency in Government as I have ever seen throughout a long period of years of residence in Washington, where I have been an acute observer of governmental methods.

Recently my professional engagements required me to visit the city of Newark, N. J. As you know, the War Department transferred to Newark that branch of its service which administered allotment payments to the dependents of the members of our great new Army. Col. Harold N. Gilbert was placed in charge of this great assignment and found available for use a new office building, that of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., and secured possession of it and began to add to and build up a force of lawyers, auditors, stenographers, typists and other clerical and mechanical employees sufficient to handle the stupendous task of sending out over

2,000,000 checks per month to all parts of the Nation and its dependencies. This force now consists of about 9,600 men and women, operating in 2 shifts of 8 hours each.

My sole object in bringing this matter to your attention is to commend this War De-

partment activity upon which so many dependents of soldiers throughout the country rely for their monthly support, and to pay slight tribute to Colonel Gilbert for such a magnificent accomplishment.

R. H. MCNEILL.

Report on work received and work accomplished in administration of family allowances, dependency allotments, and Class E allotments—weekly period Mar. 27, 4:45 p. m. to Apr. 2, 4:45 p. m., 1943

(a) Reference	(b) Item	(c) Cumulative total, end of preceding week since July 31, 1942, for family allowance; Aug. 1, 1942, for dependency allotments; Nov. 2, 1942, for class E	(d) Current week	(e) Grand total, end of the current week
1	Work received:			
2	Total work received.....	\$9,578,096	\$369,876	\$9,947,972
3	Family allowance applications.....	2,381,174	73,570	2,454,744
4	Class E allotment authorizations.....	511,592	27,879	539,471
5	Dependency allotment applications.....	55,633	1,902	57,535
6	Correspondence (pieces), changes of status, and documentary evidence.....	6,629,677	266,525	6,896,202
7	Cases acted upon and returned to file:			
8	Total cases acted upon.....	6,675,350	564,346	7,239,696
9	Family allowances (including changes in status).....	3,348,098	269,327	3,617,425
10	Class E allotments.....	1,874,606	200,088	2,074,694
11	Dependency allotments.....	32,088	2,058	34,146
12	Correspondence (pieces).....	1,420,558	92,873	1,513,431
13	Checks disbursed:			
14	Total number of checks disbursed.....	9,983,286	2,389,091	12,372,377
15	Total amount disbursed.....	\$632,009,273	\$124,978,073	\$756,987,346
16	Family allowances.....	\$447,339,041	\$73,967,190	\$521,306,231
17	Class E allotments.....	\$184,670,232	\$51,010,883	\$235,681,115
18	Mail:			
19	Incoming (pieces).....	9,578,096	369,876	9,947,972
20	Outgoing (pieces exclusive of checks).....	10,661,229	468,761	11,129,990
21	Family-allowance applications:			
22	Total applications duplicated.....	46,735	2,306	49,041
23	Total temporarily disallowed, incomplete, or insufficient evidence.....	142,866	5,992	148,858
24	Total disapproved.....	17,063	854	17,917
25	Total approved.....	2,126,452	63,100	2,189,552
26	Total applications in progress.....	48,026	1,320	49,346
27	Total remaining in effect after changes in status.....	1,964,584	82,624	2,047,208
28	Total class E allotments in effect.....	1,085,992	18,671	1,104,663
29	Cases in progress:			
30	Total cases in progress.....	140,553	31,030	171,583
31	Family allowances (includes item 26).....	85,236	29,881	115,117
32	Dependency allotments.....	374	—168	206
33	Class E allotments.....	55,243	1,317	56,560

¹ Preliminary figures; amounts will be adjusted in succeeding report.

[From Army Life and U. S. Army Recruiting News for February 1943]

"GETTING 'EM PAID"—OFFICE OF DEPENDENCY BENEFITS SPEEDS FINANCIAL AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

(By North Callahan)

Bulwark of our Government's system of taking care of its soldiers' families is the War Department, Office of Dependency Benefits, at Newark, N. J.

This new agency, which ministers hourly to the needs of the dependents of United States Army men, through issuance of allowance and allotment checks, has become such a huge enterprise that it is now one of the largest business organizations in the United States. In many ways, it is the most important one.

Housed in an imposing 18-story new building at 213 Washington Street in Newark, the physical appearance of the Office of Dependency Benefits is almost as impressive as the scope of the far-flung work it performs. Since the agency recently moved from Washington, D. C., the name of the street on which it is located is most appropriate.

Col. Harold N. Gilbert, a distinguished officer of the Regular Army, is the director of the Office of Dependency Benefits, as it is called, and under his expert guidance, hundreds of officers and thousands of civilian employees ply their utmost financial skill day

and night to meet the heavy requirements which our growing Army has placed upon those responsible for paying allotments to soldiers' families.

A full description of the Office of Dependency Benefits and its manifold functions would fill a book; as it is, we will report the results of a recent visit to the tremendous institution and set forth the high lights. An idea of the immensity of the work performed may be gained from a few figures: 1,519,055 family allowance applications were handled by the Office of Dependency Benefits through December 31, 1942; 3,500,000 pieces of incoming mail have been received and over 5,000,000 pieces sent out; and now the incoming mail averages 62,449 pieces daily and the outgoing mail, 63,422 pieces. Just since January 1, of this year, \$89,000,000 in allowance and allotment checks has been mailed out by the Office of Dependency Benefits.

The first impression one gets from a visit to the Office of Dependency Benefits is the perfect order in which every detail of work seems to fit—and move. The modern brick structure is even more up-to-date inside, and the absence of smoking by any of the personnel lends a freshness to the atmosphere that is refreshing. In company with Maj. Anson D. Clark, genial public-relations officer, we started at the bottom of the whole thing and systematically went right through

to the top. When one reaches the highest floor of the building, and has completed observation of the final process of the intricate operations, he feels that he is not only high up in financial circles; he is literally at the apex of a great enterprise that keeps our family circles together.

The Office of Dependency Benefits administers, under public law, the payments to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Army, of family allowances, emergency class E (dependency) allotments, and voluntary class E allotments.

The family allowance consists of a soldier's contribution from his pay, supplemented by one from the Government; the emergency class E allotment is made by the Secretary of War for the benefit of dependents of Army personnel who are missing in action, interned, beleaguered, besieged, in the hands of the enemy, and under other conditions; the ordinary class E allotment is a voluntary allotment that any officer or soldier may authorize from his own pay and which he may terminate or change at his option.

Here is how the Office of Dependency Benefits operates. It will be well for every wife, mother, or other dependent of an American soldier to bear this procedure in mind the next time they receive allotment money. For there is a lot more to it than just the simple filling in of a blank check by Uncle Sam.

The Office of Dependency Benefits operates on a production line system with each of its thousands of workers performing a single operation, but there is this difference: On most production lines each worker knows just his own operation. On the Office of Dependency Benefits production line he is taught the entire operation of producing the product involved, which is in this case the allowance or allotment. Each Office of Dependency Benefits employee learns all these steps in a basic training course, and when he has finished he has a good general idea of the entire process of authorizing and paying these benefits.

This system was worked out by Colonel Gilbert, the director, and has been found to increase efficiency and instill employee interest in the whole job.

Applications for family allowances and allotments are received in the mail branch of the Office of Dependency Benefits, where they are time stamped and sorted. These applications are then sorted alphabetically, according to the soldier's last name, into 10 categories for 10 production lines. The application is then sent to the appropriate production line of the Case Recording and Record Searching Branch, where the application and its documentary evidence are placed, with a work sheet, inside a case folder. Then it is checked with the soldier's record card to verify his service and eligibility. The application is next given a number and a post card is prepared advising the applicant of its receipt.

Next the family allowance application goes to the Determinations Branch where it is checked for dependency relationship and other factors of eligibility, these processes usually taking only a few hours.

However, if the determinations branch finds evidence requiring a legal decision, the application goes to the legal branch for an opinion and then a decision by the Director. Also, if some piece of evidence or information is lacking, the case folder may be sent to the correspondence branch, where a letter is written asking for the information, which having been received, the application goes back to the determinations branch.

The next major step in the main production line for a normal family allowance is the authorization branch, where all actions of previous branches are finally checked, and if found correct and complete, as required

under the provisions of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, the family allowance is authorized for payment. If authorized, the allowance is authenticated with the signature of Colonel Gilbert.

When the family allowance is authorized, it is transmitted to the Finance Division of the Office of Dependency Benefits for payment. Here the allowance becomes 1 of a lot of 100 authorizations and is reviewed and examined, the amount computed and verified, and accounting control established, a master card on this application is punched, a stencil card cut from which the check is to be written and the check drawn.

Each mechanical process involved in this series is verified by a machine and also by groups of clerks. Voucher registers are prepared on a machine which translates the information from the master punch cards onto large sheets of the register. This machine can type 100 recordings a minute.

The family allowance check which has now been written goes to the Disbursing Branch, where it is signed and sent on its way to the soldier's family. This Disbursing Branch is the one into which the benefit checks issued by the Office of Dependency Benefits are funneled from the various production lines. The signature of Lt. C. L. W. L. Johnson, finance officer, is affixed by the check-writing machine, which also dates the check. Then the check goes on to another machine, the inserter, with a stack of others, a button is pressed, and the machine stuffs the check into the familiar brown envelope, licks the flap, seals the envelope, and deposits it with the others in a neat pile where it is counted.

Finally, the family allowance check, ready for mailing, is at last taken by a human hand and tossed with a bundle of others into a mail bag whence it goes to the Post Office Department and into some serviceman's home.

The class E allotments and dependency allotments are handled in much the same way.

So now it can be seen that the simple-looking check which a soldier's wife or other relative receives through the mail is the concentrated result of a tremendous, intricate, and painstaking production process.

In other words, check and double check.

When the Office of Dependency Benefits was formed a few months ago, a man of the highest caliber and most valuable experience was needed to head it. For these reasons Col. Harold N. Gilbert was selected as the Director.

Colonel Gilbert was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in France during the First World War and later, being wounded, was decorated with the Purple Heart Medal. Soon after the present conflict began, the War Department selected Colonel Gilbert, then Chief of the United States Army Recruiting Service, to head the gigantic recruiting campaign to build up our Army. He responded with enthusiasm and a sensational publicity campaign, and in so doing made the popular slogan, "Keep 'em Flying," a national byword. As a result of obtaining the hundreds of thousands of men in this campaign, Colonel Gilbert was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Stimson, with an accompanying citation which explained that it was awarded "for his unusual foresight and resourcefulness in planning and conducting with conspicuous success the largest peacetime recruiting program in the history of the Army."

Executive officer of the Office of Dependency Benefits is Col. T. D. Joiner, a well-known Regular Army officer who has been on duty at the United States Military Academy, and from 1934 to 1937 helped to develop the war plan used by the American-Philippine forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Among other well-known officers of the Office of Dependency Benefits is Col. F. Granville Munson, officer in charge of the Service Division. His long record of achievement includes a degree from Harvard and being editor of the Military Laws of the United States. An outstanding legal figure of the Army, Colonel Munson was the senior military assistant to the Judge Advocate General in the recent trial of the eight Nazi saboteurs in Washington.

The Office of Dependency Benefits has a slogan. It is "Get 'em paid," originated, of course, by the Director.

Summing up the accomplishments to date of the Office of Dependency Benefits, Colonel Gilbert stated: "In addition to building a completely new organization, training and equipping it, being thrown into operation 2 months ahead of the original scheduled time, making the largest and fastest decentralization move from Washington to date, getting reestablished in a new location, and again having to procure and train over 4,000 new employees, the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits has achieved a record comparable to nothing in the Army or civilian lifetime under similar conditions in such a brief time. Despite the handicaps and magnitude of the task, the main job of 'getting 'em paid' is being accomplished. We are working day and night. The skies look clear ahead."

VISION OF THE UNSEEN—POEM BY HORACE C. CARLISLE

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I have before me a poem entitled "Vision of the Unseen," by the poet of the Senate, Horace C. Carlisle. It was read in one of the Washington churches several days ago. It is thoroughly inspirational, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

VISION OF THE UNSEEN

O dear God, Thy word is hidden
In the framework of the world—
On the sky it is recorded,
Where the night-stars shine, imperaled—
And we, fashioned in Thine image,
From the dusts of yesterday,
Hear the voice which thru life's changes
Guides our footsteps all the way.

In this hushed and sacred moment,

We would very humble be,

For in Thine eternal presence

Every heart is known to Thee—

May the fretful fears that blind us

Be transformed, O God, we pray,

Into faith and hope and courage

That will drive these fears away.

Give to us that inner vision

Of the Giver of all good,

That we may both preach and practice

Sacrificial brotherhood—

Guide us thru this night of shadows,

Till the earth, saved from despair,

Shall have rolled out of the darkness,

Into daybreak everywhere.

—Horace C. Carlisle.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no Executive Calendar; therefore, it is not necessary for the Senate to go into executive session. I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 12, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 9 (legislative day of April 6), 1943:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Fred W. Jandrey, of Wisconsin, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

William Embury Wrather, of Texas, to be Director of the Geological Survey, vice Walter C. Mendenhall, retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1943

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, which art in Heaven, who art closer than breathing and nearer than hands and feet, hallowed be Thy name. Lead us to steady our tempers and strengthen our characters. We pray that over the eager, vehement, restless spirit of man may brood that peace which passeth understanding. Grant that those who have grown weary in the journey, bruised and tarrying by the way, may be cheered by the invisible Saviour whose crown of thorns mocks the diadems of mortal monarchs and whose scepter shall sway the nations to a perfect liberty.

We sincerely pray Thee to discipline us that our defects and excesses shall yield a more complete manhood. In this day of fatalities, with its distresses of veiled hearthstones, encircled by the whirlwind of war, O do Thou enfold them with the mantle of Thy holy presence; so abide with them that fear and evil shall be of no avail. Let us not linger on the well-worn levels, retracing familiar steps, rather boldly and confidently mount to happier and wiser ways which lead to the goal of peace and contentment. Beset by many problems and difficulties, give more than human wisdom to our President; with broad vision and with minds alert bless our Speaker and the Congress. Through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing joint resolution; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses there-

on, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Nye, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Holman to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies]?

There was no objection.

MAKING INELIGIBLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing two bills. One of them makes ineligible for employment by the Government of the United States a person who affiliates himself or associates with any organization which our committee, the Interdepartmental Committee, or the Attorney General has found or will find to be subversive.

The second bill provides for the forfeiture of the citizenship of any person who affiliates himself in the future with any organization subject to foreign control which engages in a political activity.

I shall ask for early hearings on these bills and I hope they may be brought to the floor of the House without delay.

I also want to report, Mr. Speaker, that our committee has heard 18 Government employees and we will within another week have heard all of the 38 Government employees. The testimony of all of these employees is being promptly sent to the Appropriations Subcommittee considering the matter.

TAX BILL

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, compromise seems to be in the air, and I hope it will not turn out to be some balloon which will burst over our heads. As everyone in this House knows, I was one of the 15, may I say enlightened Democrats who supported the Carlson bill.

On last night I addressed a letter to every one of the Democrats who supported that bill asking them to get behind the movement of our distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], to bring some sort of compromise plan to this House.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. Not at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. Where does the gentleman get that word "majority" when he speaks about that bill?

Mr. HÉBERT. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] saw the light the next day after the debacle of last week and has been moving very hard to get this bill before us. Yesterday I was glad to see the minority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Mas-

sachusetts [Mr. Martin], take the floor and ask to get considered some sort of pay-as-you-go plan before recess.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HÉBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman that I have been every minute asking for this plan.

Mr. HÉBERT. Of course, we all know that to be a fact, and I am glad to see the gentleman still fighting so hard for a pay-as-you-earn plan. We had better get a pay-as-you-go plan or we had better not go back home.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. NEWSOME. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Newsome]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Newsome addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Compton]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Compton addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dewey]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Dewey addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Thomas]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Thomas of New Jersey addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

TAX BILL

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Slaughter]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, a day or so after the Carlson amendment was defeated last week the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachu-